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Page 1

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GREEK OFFENSIVE POSTPONED ALLIED EFFORT FOR PEACE

Statements of Entente Have
Washed Their Hands of Military
Measures Taken by Either
Side—Allies Await Results

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Is it true that the Greek offensive has been postponed? The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the resumption of the conversations with the Greek and Turkish delegates is indefinitely postponed by the Greek offensive. This is much deplored, and it is felt that the Greeks have thrown away a great opportunity of coming to an arrangement by negotiation. The Allies have washed their hands of the military measures taken by either side, and so far as Great Britain is concerned at any rate, no advice was given to the Greek Government on the step it felt compelled to take in view of the reported Communist military concentrations against the Greek front. Nevertheless the Greek offensive may make a solution of the Near Eastern problems more easy to reach, for if the Greeks succeed in their avowed object of wiping out the Turkish Nationalist forces, Turkish opposition will be considerably weakened and their attitude toward the Allies less truculent. Moreover, the recent "Sovietizing" of Georgia by the Armenians at the instigation of Moscow has rendered the Russian Soviet Government less inclined to dependence on the Turks and the latter less confident of Russian support. Should the Nationalist troops succeed in holding up the Greeks and the position become one of stalemate, then it is hoped both sides will be less stubborn and more inclined to compromise, which would bring peace to the Near East. Greek failure in the field, or even partial failure, it is held, would make difficulties for the Greek Government at home, and Hellenic public opinion might then view the last allied proposals in a more reasonable light.

Boston Greeks Deny Rumor
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BOSTON, Massachusetts—A statement from the headquarters of the Greek Liberals in Boston says: "A rumor from Athens published in the press yesterday stated that the Greek Government, under the leadership of Venizelos, was invited by the Mikado of Japan to visit that country and assume the rôle of arbiter in the American-Japanese disputes. The headquarters of the Greek Liberals in Boston, in a statement issued to the press, flatly deny that Mr. Venizelos was ever thus invited by the Mikado. It is very well known that Mr. Venizelos desires to pay a visit to the United States as soon as the difficulties over the treaty of Sevres are overcome. The allegations contained in the dispatch from Athens are purely Constantinian propaganda, aimed at the undermining of the friendship and the admiration of the people of the United States for the great Greek statesman, in anticipation of the arrival of the Royalist Greek Minister at Washington, with the sole purpose of inducing the government to recognize Constantine."

GERMAN PROTEST SENT TO LEAGUE

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press).—The League of Nations has received a second protest from Germany calling attention to the continued occupancy by allied troops of German territory. The note expresses the hope that Articles 12 and 17 of the peace pact will be applied, according to the preceding notes of March 10. The new note is dated March 22 and is signed by the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Walter Simons. It reads: "After occupying Duisburg, Ruhrort and Düsseldorf, the allied troops advanced and occupied the localities of Walsum, Ratingen, Volbeck and Nardloh and the railway station at Mülheim, Speldorf and West Oberhausen. According to reports received by the German Government the allied military authorities intend further to expand the occupation. The German Government protests strongly against the continuance of this proceeding, which is against all right and justice. It demands the conciliatory measures provided for by Articles 12 and 17."

COMMERCE DIRECTOR RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The resignation of R. S. MacElwaine of New York, as Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was announced yesterday by the Department of Commerce. He will become director of the school of foreign service of Georgetown University.

PROTEST BY LIVE STOCK MEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The National Live Stock Exchange filed a brief yesterday with the Interstate Commerce Commission supplementing its complaint against present railroad rates, which have caused charges on livestock shipments upon the highest rate on any species in the car.

INJUNCTION SOUGHT BY MR. KRAUTHOFF

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A petition was filed on March 29 in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts by Edwin A. Krauthoff in his suit against the Attorney-General, seeking to enjoin the insertion of the words "Active Officers" and the "transposing the words 'Christian Science Board of Directors'" on page 21 of the Manual of The Mother Church. This petition was set down for hearing on Tuesday, April 5, by order of Judge Crosby. John V. Dittmore's supplemental bill seeking to restrain the elimination of his name as one of the Board of Directors on this page of the Manual is also returnable on April 5.

O'CALLAGHAN PLEA MAY BE DENIED

Indications Said to Point to
Failure of Contention That
He Seeks Asylum—No Evidence
He Is Being Pursued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There are indications that within the next few days the Department of State will finally pass on the appeal submitted by counsel in behalf of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, in which the right of asylum in the United States was claimed for him on the plea that he was a political refugee, and that it would be dangerous for him to take ship home as other "seamen" do. The answer to the plea for asylum for the Lord Mayor will, in all probability, be a final and definite "no," which all the legal talent at the disposal of and in the pay of the Villard committee of one hundred cannot circumvent. While officials of the State Department have not made any definite statement as to the status of Mayor O'Callaghan, it is positively indicated that they do not consider him in the class of political refugees. It is pointed out that the right of asylum is granted only in cases where the person involved is sought or is being pursued by a foreign government for alleged political offenses.

Refugee Status Doubtful

A review of the brief submitted to the Department of State in the closing files of the Wilson regime by Judge J. T. Lawless of Norfolk, and Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, on behalf of Mayor O'Callaghan, does not prove, or seek to prove, that the "seaman" Mayor is sought by the British Government. There is nothing in the brief of the Department to indicate that the government in question has asked for his apprehension. This fact by itself, according to legal precedents followed in such cases, it is indicated, would be enough to destroy the claim of the Sinn Féin Mayor and to answer the brief filed by the Lawless-Doyle combine. It is known, in fact, that the brief was filed merely to gain time and in the hope that by going over into a new administration the incident would escape further attention on the part of the government.

The status of the Mayor of Cork, it is indicated, is receiving the attention of the department in connection with other cases of passport violation and disregard of visa requirements by persons entering the United States.

No comment has been forthcoming as to what the status of Mayor O'Callaghan would be if the State Department, as is believed likely it will do, refuses to grant him the right of asylum here. It is understood, however, that he will forthwith revert to the status he occupied after William B. Wilson, former Secretary of Labor, fixed a date for his departure from the United States.

Order Disregarded

The Secretary of Labor ordered the Lord Mayor deported after President Wilson had decided in favor of the State Department's contention that Mayor O'Callaghan was in the United States illegally. Counsel for Mr. O'Callaghan never admitted that they agreed with Secretary Wilson for a special departure date for their "seaman." However, the fact that Secretary Wilson ordered him to leave the country by February 13, last, is not seriously doubted.

If the Department of State dismisses the brief now before it, it is probable that James J. Davis, the present Secretary of Labor, will take the matter in hand. In view of the humiliating experience that his predecessors had at the hands of the Sinn Féin lawyers, it is taken for granted that Secretary Davis is not likely to be hoodwinked. At least there has been ample warning of what is liable to happen.

PARCEL POST ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The maximum weight limit of parcel post packages exchanged between the United States and Germany has been increased from 11 to 22 pounds, it was announced at the Post Office Department yesterday. This new ruling becomes effective on April 1. "Gift" packages, it was stated, are free from customs duty in Germany, up to 11 pounds, as heretofore.

FRANCE COMMENTS ON CIRCULAR NOTE

Despite Washington Denial of
Note Insisting on American
Rights, Press Discusses the
Contents at Great Length

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless, PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The American circular note to the Allies insisting on American rights has apparently been published here prematurely. This is not the first incident of the kind. The leakage is more extraordinary because the terms, as published, were detailed and could hardly have been invented. In face of the Washington denial and of lack of official French knowledge of the note, the newspapers nevertheless comment upon the text as though it were authentic, even if it has not been officially issued.

Philip Millet, a well-known publicist, says that with or without the note, one recognizes the thesis which is apparently predominating in American political circles. The United States sees that, in excluding itself from the new diplomatic system of the world, it is running against its own interests.

James Bauviale remarks that the long abstention of America was inevitable, but here is her entry on the scene now that she has a government she desires.

The "République Française" adds that it is evident that American interests can only be defended if she is represented where world matters are discussed.

The "Rapport" humorously says that diplomacy cannot continue to turn in Europe like a squirrel in a cage, but must pack its bags and traverse the Atlantic.

The "Oeuvre" gives assurance to America that her voluntary absence, when great international questions are on the tapis is regretted, and it only depends on America to take again her place in the world councils. "Petitax," in the "Echo de Paris," also affirms that whether the note arrives or not, its tenor corresponds to that of the recent diplomatic conversations. He assumes that America is chiefly concerned with colonial mandates such as those of Mesopotamia and Yap. If America challenges whole decisions of the Versailles Treaty, however, the rights of Japan in Shanghai are also in question.

The "International" policy and to join the Communist Party. It will now be possible for the Independents to formulate a more closely knit policy for parliamentary action. The Cambridge Light Blues have defeated Oxford University in the famous annual rowing event on the Thames River by a length.

The primary aim of René Viviani's mission to the United States, as revealed to The Christian Science Monitor, is to learn from President Harding the conditions on which the United States will consent to join either in the League of Nations now in operation or in any other association of nations. It is understood that the French Embassy in Paris is authorized to tell Mr. Harding that so far as the French Government is concerned he may make his own terms for such an association, provided the United States is to become a principal. The French feeling is that Europe needs America far more than America needs her, and that the European nations, therefore, will allow the United States to fix the conditions of her cooperation in order to insure her assistance in establishing stable economic conditions and a firm foundation of peace. It is understood that Mr. Viviani is not authorized to propose cancellation of debts, but if the subject is broached will tell President Harding that France has contracted her debt to the United States and purposes to pay it.

CANADA PLANS TO BAR SINN FEINER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office, VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The announcement was made here on Wednesday that on the arrival of the Australian steamer Makura today, Gratian Esmond, son of an Irish baronet, who was refused admission into Australia because of suspicions of his being on a Sinn Féin mission, will receive the same treatment as he did in the Commonwealth. Word was received by the local immigration officials from Ottawa not to permit him to land on Canadian soil. If by any means he has arranged to enter the United States, he will be put on a Seattle boat and guarded until he is landed there. The Vancouver World stated on Wednesday that while in Victoria awaiting the sailing of the Makura, Mr. Esmond was interviewed by the Vancouver World, but his remarks were considered too seditious for publication by the paper.

WOOL GROWERS ASK LOWER RAIL RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, HELENA, Montana—The Montana Woolgrowers Association at its annual meeting here called upon Congress to stop importations of wool. Enactment of the truth-in-fabrics bill was also asked. The association appealed to the railroads for reduced railroad rates on wool shipped to eastern warehouses and for a reduction on feeding charges for sheep in transit. Wages for sheep herders for the year were placed at \$50 a month. Ranch hands are to receive \$40 a month. During the year sheep-herders were paid \$100 a month, which includes board and lodging. Sheep shearing prices were not decided.

NEWS SUMMARY

It is now felt that in their offensive against the Turks, the Greeks may have thrown away a great opportunity of coming to an agreement by negotiation. For the Allies are said to have washed their hands of the military measures taken by both sides. But it is also possible that the Greek offensive may make a solution of the Near East problems more easy to reach. Turkish opposition to the Sevres Treaty will be considerably weakened if the Greeks succeed in wiping out the Nationalist forces.

A temporary disturbance in the international situation has been caused by the secret visit of the former Emperor-King Charles to Budapest. His object was undoubtedly to reestablish the Hapsburg monarchy by a coup d'état, but Admiral Horthy, the Regent, requested him to return at once to Switzerland. He demanded that powers should be handed over to him, but without avail.

Singularly, plans for another royalist rising have been uncovered in Portugal, and arrests have been made including Count de Berthezand, former president of the House of Peers.

Turning to the Communist outbreak in Germany, it is seen that it probably served a good purpose in revealing the existence of war-mad elements unknown to the Allies. Hence, the need of greater insistence upon German disarmament is being discussed. Obviously, however, the effective handling of the situation by the German Government has weakened the plea that the security police allowed by the Allies are insufficient for the country's needs.

The authenticity of the American circular note to the Allies insisting on American rights is now questioned in view of a Washington denial and the fact that France officially had no knowledge of it. Notwithstanding, the note has received extensive criticism in the French press, and the hope is expressed that should America assert her right of veto she will not desert to allied arrangements on the reparations.

The complete deadlock reached in the negotiations between the British miners and mine owners as the result of the government's intention to decontrol the mines today, shows no signs of ending. According to Mr. Hodges, of the Miners Federation, unless the government can offer a proposal acceptable to both parties work will cease in the mining districts on April 1. His remedy is to have the credit of the nation placed at the disposal of the industry as a whole until trade can show signs of a revival.

The Communist group in the British Independent Labor Party has decided to secede as a result of the refusal of the party to accept the Moscow conference policy and to join the Communist Party. It will now be possible for the Independents to formulate a more closely knit policy for parliamentary action.

The Cambridge Light Blues have defeated Oxford University in the famous annual rowing event on the Thames River by a length.

The primary aim of René Viviani's mission to the United States, as revealed to The Christian Science Monitor, is to learn from President Harding the conditions on which the United States will consent to join either in the League of Nations now in operation or in any other association of nations. It is understood that the French Embassy in Paris is authorized to tell Mr. Harding that so far as the French Government is concerned he may make his own terms for such an association, provided the United States is to become a principal. The French feeling is that Europe needs America far more than America needs her, and that the European nations, therefore, will allow the United States to fix the conditions of her cooperation in order to insure her assistance in establishing stable economic conditions and a firm foundation of peace. It is understood that Mr. Viviani is not authorized to propose cancellation of debts, but if the subject is broached will tell President Harding that France has contracted her debt to the United States and purposes to pay it.

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INDEX FOR MARCH 31, 1921

Business and Finance.....	Page 3
Bank of England Not Yet Opened
Demand Slacks in Wool Market	.....
Effect of Raising Dividend Rates	.....
Stable Exchange and Trade Revival	.....
Visible Imports Big in Argentina	.....
Editorials.....	Page 14
Mr. Lloyd George and the British Labor Party	.....
Capitalizing Premunings	.....
The Open-Eyed John Burroughs	.....
British Independent Labor Party and Bolshevism	.....
Cricket	.....
Editorial Notes	.....
General News—	.....
Mr. Viviani to Ask America's Terms for League Entry.....	1
Greek Offensive Postpones Allied Effort for Peace.....	1
News Summary.....	1
Comments on Circular Note.....	1
O'Callaghan Plea May Be Denied.....	1
Outbreaks Revive Armament Issue.....	2
Postmaster's Raggedly Sought.....	2
Plans for Aiding American Exports.....	2
Sellers of Ford Paper Arrested.....	2
Former Emperor's Coup Frustrated.....	2
Americans May Do Business in Russia.....	2
Jamaica's Rivers as Power Source.....	4
Community Plan for Grade School.....	4
January Railway Deficit \$1,167,800.....	4
Proposed Tax on Anthracite Coal.....	4
Independent Oil Producers Appeal.....	4
State's Credit as Water Power Aid.....	5
Step to Give India Greater Powers.....	5
Paper Trust and Press of Madrid.....	5
Economic Value of Upper Silice.....	6
China Alert to Needs of Future.....	7
Protest Against Telephone Rates.....	7
Municipal Retail Sales Tax Plan.....	11

MINERS MAY STRIKE IN BRITAIN APRIL 1

Workers' Leader Sees No Way
of Averting Deadlock Unless
Government Accepts Miners'
Plan—Conferences Continue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The complete deadlock reached in the negotiations between the miners and mine owners of Great Britain shows no sign of ending as the date of decontrol, namely March 31, draws near.

A further meeting between the miners' executive and the Board of Trade took place tonight without any agreement being reached. Prior to the meeting, Sir Robert Horne and the Miners' Federation executive held a three-hour conference, after which Frank Hodges, secretary of the federation, stated that the miners' executive committee had further considered the situation in view of the notice expiring tomorrow midnight, and it was resolved that the following communication be sent to the districts:

All notices must take effect regardless of occupation in every mine and plant in the Miners' Federation.

At a later conference with the Board of Trade, Mr. Hodges demanded that the State should subsidize the coal industry and that the profits of the industry should be pooled. Sir Robert, speaking for the government, said it was impossible that the State should provide any subsidy for the coal industry. Most of the other great industries were in a worse position than coal, and it was impossible to tax the already crippled industries of the country to provide a grant for the coal industry.

At the close of the conference, it was intimated by Herbert Smith on behalf of the Miners' Federation that the federation had decided to withdraw all workers from the coalpits, including the pumpmen and enginemen. Sir Robert pointed out the gravity of this step and offered to meet the miners' executive tomorrow. The Miners' Federation will meet again tomorrow morning at nine to report the result of the interview with the government to other members of the executive not yet in town.

Earlier in the day the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain have submitted reports to the government frankly acknowledging their failure to come to any agreement, and in the opinion of Mr. Hodges, unless the government can offer some proposal acceptable to both parties, there will be a general cessation of work in the mining districts on April 1.

Mr. Hodges considers that the present controversy can be settled only "in a national way." In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he expressed his opinion that it is possible for the government to come to the assistance of the coal industry without imposing any burden on the taxpayer, who, like the rest of the community, is only too anxious to see not only the coal industry, but all trade and commerce, revive. This end, Mr. Hodges considers, will not be attained through obtaining cheap coal from ill-paid workmen. "The government," he said, "should openly declare that the industry as a whole is to have the credit of the nation placed at its disposal until such time as our trade can show solid signs of revival."

The federation has proposed to the government, as a basis of agreement with the mining association, that there shall be established a national coal board, composed of 52 members, 26 from each party. This board, he said, would have power to settle all questions relating to wages and profits affecting the coal industry. Also there would be a new standard wage established, called the 1921 wage, which would include all existing district percentages, the war wage, the Sankey wage, and any other flat rate advances, which would be combined into one flat rate. With regard to profits, the federation proposes that the owners' profits shall be one-tenth the amount paid as wages.

MR. VIVIANI TO ASK AMERICA'S TERMS FOR LEAGUE ENTRY

French Envoy to Tell President
Harding That He May Make
His Own Conditions for the
Association America Will Join

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On information from the highest and most authoritative French sources, The Christian Science Monitor is enabled to outline the French official view of the mission of René Viviani to the United States, and to state the fundamentals of the proposals to be presented for the consideration of the American Government by the former Premier of France, who yesterday presented his credentials as spokesman for his country at the White House and the Department of State.

It is true, as has been so often stated, that the visit is one of courtesy; it is also true that the visit is partially for the sake of obtaining information as to the atmosphere in which the new Administration is working and the attitude of President Harding and his aides to problems of an international character, but all this goes without saying. There will be proposals of a very concrete character which Mr. Viviani is authorized to make on behalf of the French Government.

Need of American Aid

First and foremost, he will tell President Harding that the French Government is in a position now to make a bid for world leadership through an enunciation of the conditions on which the United States can and will enter the League of Nations or an association of nations. He will also tell the President that the powers fully realize that any league or association is futile unless the leading republic of the world gives its aid and adherence, and that, further, there is grave danger of a breakdown in the entire political and economic system of western Europe unless the United States participates in the work of post-war reconstruction and in the enforcement of the guarantees of the Versailles Treaty.

The point is that they will be presented may be covered in numerical order.

3. Mr. Viviani is authorized, it is stated, to inform the President of the United States that France considers the time opportune for a general manifesto outlining the American conditions for entry into a league or an association of nations. The declaration, it will be stated, should be to the world and not merely to the major allied powers. Following the issuance of such a manifesto, the proposal is that a general world conference be called to carry out a program in accordance with American conditions and in line with their limitations. While believing that the present League of Nations, as a going concern and because of its relations to vital parts of the Treaty of Peace, should be made the basis for a new international understanding, France, it is stated, is ready to tell the President that he may proceed on the assumption that an entirely new association of nations is acceptable.

Debt Cancellation Not Sought

2. Mr. Viviani is not authorized to say a word with regard to a cancellation of debts by the United States. Any discussion of this must come from the United States Government. If it is brought up, Mr. Viviani will say, "Yes, of course we will pay the debt; France never renounces her obligations. We may ask for delay and an adjustment, but we owe and we will pay. That is final."

3. President Harding will be told categorically that France is fully determined to make Germany pay her reparations and further that France believes that Germany is able to pay and that some of the reluctance manifested of late by the German Government is in part due to the feeling that has gone abroad that the United States was preparing to withdraw its moral support from France and the other allied powers.

4. Mr. Viviani will tell President Harding that in the opinion of the French Government the withdrawal of American troops from the area of occupation would have most disastrous consequences. He will say that the maintenance of this liaison between the United States and its former allies has a "moral effect" which cannot be dispensed with at the present time. France in fact says, "We don't want your troops to cooperate with us at all in the present limited invasion of the German territory; we do not in fact mind if you take back most of the 14,000 or 15,000 troops you have there, but we urgently beseech the American Government to maintain at least some troops there, as a guarantee that France and not Germany has the moral support of the United States. Complete withdrawal of American forces would be interpreted as tantamount to abandoning us."

Special Treaty Not Pressed

5. With regard to the special treaty with France, which President Wilson submitted to the Senate, Mr. Viviani is prepared to state that France is not bent on securing this specific guarantee of aid from the United States in case of attack from her eastern frontiers. He will say that France will

PORTUGUESE POLICE ARREST ROYALISTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LISBON, Portugal (Wednesday)—As a result of information received by the police, several arrests of well-known monarchists have been made recently, including Count de Berthezand, who was a gentleman-in-waiting to former King Carlos, and president of the House of Peers during the monarchy. It is declared that a royalist rising was planned and that the information gave details and lists of names of the conspirators.

Count de Berthezand is accused of holding secret meetings and of being treasurer of the funds for the conspiracy. The police are searching for former King Manoel's representative in Portugal, who is said to have disappeared.

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INDEX FOR MARCH 31, 1921

Export Coal Trade of United States.....	11
Reclamation of Wet Lands Urged.....	11
Illustrations.....	.....
Ship Figureheads.....	3
Andrew Marvell.....	3
Fashion Design.....	8
Diagram of Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.....	10
Adventures of Diggledy Dan.....	12
A Cricket Match of Long Ago.....	12
"The Log" by H. MacKenzie.....	13
Editorials.....	Page 14
Mr. Lloyd George and the British Labor Party.....	.....
Capitalizing Premunings.....	.....
The Open-Eyed John Burroughs.....	.....
British Independent Labor Party and Bolshevism.....	.....
Cricket.....	.....
Editorial Notes.....	.....
General News—	.....
Mr. Viviani to Ask America's Terms for League Entry.....	1
Greek Offensive Postpones Allied Effort for Peace.....	1
News Summary.....	1
Comments on Circular Note.....	1
O'Callaghan Plea May Be Denied.....	1
Outbreaks Revive Armament Issue.....	2
Postmaster's Raggedly Sought.....	2
Plans for Aiding American Exports.....	2
Sellers of Ford Paper Arrested.....	2
Former Emperor's Coup Frustrated.....	2
Americans May Do Business in Russia.....	2
Jamaica's Rivers as Power Source.....	4
Community Plan for Grade School.....	4
January Railway Deficit \$1,167,800.....	4
Proposed Tax on Anthracite Coal.....	4
Independent Oil Producers Appeal.....	4
State's Credit as Water Power Aid.....	5
Step to Give India Greater Powers.....	5
Paper Trust and Press of Madrid.....	5
Economic Value of Upper Silice.....	6
China Alert to Needs of Future.....	7
Protest Against Telephone Rates.....	7
Municipal Retail Sales Tax Plan.....	11

OUTBREAKS REVIVE ARMAMENT ISSUE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday) — The recent Communist outbreaks in Germany have impressed the Allies with the fact that there is much more unsundered war matériel still left in the country than was ever supposed.

and this is the outstanding feature of events of the last few days, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in British official circles. In more-than one way the rioters have emphasized the fact that the last allied effort to bring about a complete and without the disarmament question being settled and the necessity of greater insistence in the matter is being realized in allied circles.

British opinion is not yet certain to what extent the outbreaks have been engineered for the benefit of the Allies, or to what extent they are spontaneous. The Ambassador, however, has stated, there is little doubt that forces purely economic have been at work, but regarding other districts. It is remembered that a close connection between the right and left wings is a commonplace of German politics. For the moment German reactionaries and German Bolsheviki have much in common, and their complicity in the recent outrages in Germany were established, the results of their work is not disturbing official opinion.

If, as hinted in some quarters, the

German Government puts forward recent events as justification for not reducing the German security police as the people desire, they may expect to be told that the situation in Germany has not been sufficiently alarming to indicate that they could not be controlled by means of the regular forces allowed by the Versailles Treaty. Moreover, with more and more adequate measures to secure disarmament of the popular forces and the territorial bodies, the task of maintaining law and order will become easier and easier.

There is as yet no indication that another conference will be held in the near future in continuation of the negotiations, the last chapter of which was concluded at St. James's Palace. The Allies are the more determined by the non-satisfaction of their indemnity demands, even though the sanctions are being enforced, so that continuance of the present situation is not regarded with any sense of approval. Germany, however, is so undermined by the indemnity declared against her that she is likely to lose more than the Allies, and therefore the next move is with her.

Rising Suppressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The German Communist rising is now regarded as completely suppressed. In Saxony, the Ruhr area and Hamburg, work in the factories is being resumed. General satisfaction is expressed that the government restored order without employing the military.

MAIL WAGES PAID IN KANSAS

Special To The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—More than one-half the women wage earners in Kansas, received less than a living wage during the years of 1919 and 1920, according to the final report of the Kansas Industrial Welfare Commission, working in connection with the government Women's bureau of the Department of Labor. "Nearly one-fifth of the women are paid less than \$9 a week," said the report. "More than one-half receive less than \$12 a week." One-half the women workers in the packing plants receive \$17 a week or more. The five and ten cent stores pay the lowest wage.

CHEESE
IN TINS

Give the children
all the Kraft
Cheese they want.
It is a delight to

strong, rosy, happy children.

Kraft Cheese
good for children

is so good because it is pure, clean
 e. We use only the finest thor-

cheese, blended to insure uniform
flavor. It is always equally delicious,
which it till you open the tin. Keep
on hand for the children's lunch or
snack.

Free cheese recipe book. If you want
craft cheese enclose 10 cents. Address
Bros. Co., 336 River St., Chicago, Ill.



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Pittsburgh Again

When a cartoonist wishes to draw a heavy bale or box down the sidewalk he strikes in his heavy steel hook and, pulling by its handle, drags the thing along. When a woodchopper desires to pull a length of tree trunk to where he can more readily split it, he will drive his ax deep into the end and, by the helve easily move the load. But whoever contemplates of Pittsburgh, the city of mechanics and engineers, would conceive of moving a tall building in such fashion? Here was the problem: A city street was ordered widened; at a prominent corner stood an eight-story brick building, with about thirty feet frontage, next to an insignificant wooden structure;—should they demolish the tall building? No; they proceeded to build the wooden place and site, demolish that, prepare a proper foundation in its stead, and to pull the eight-story structure about forty feet to one side. Thus the street will be widened, the corner lot still be surrounded by a valuable office building, and all at a minimum of cost and trouble.

Pulling eight stories of brick-constructed building is a man's job. They are today attaching steel cables to several iron shafts piercing through the lower floors. They will shortly have a several-railed steel track under the stone foundations. Then they will command a pair of steam engines to reel up the steel cables and slide the whole quivering mass of stone, bricks and framework to the left and over upon its new bed. There is no cause to doubt that the engineers will again score a first prize for achievement.

Grandfather Krylov's Buttons

The absentmindedness of poets and artists and their carelessness about personal appearance has often given matter for mirth. The stories about Morris and his friends in Oxford gain in picturesqueness from Morris' efforts to keep the others straight while erring widely himself. Less well known is a tale of the Russian fabulist Krylov—Grandfather Krylov as he was called, the title expressing the affection of a wide circle of friends. This delightful man and poet took life very easily, though he could hardly be called lax since he made remarkably strenuous efforts when some subject roused him to master it—at one time it might be the Greek language, at another a Hindoo conjuring trick. But always he was absolutely and consistently indifferent about dress. Consequently it was only upon rare occasions that he made himself tidy and even then his tidiness was not always exactly correct. Once at a big dinner party he arrived in a new evening suit, fresh from the tailor's, with the buttons still wrapped up in tissue paper. But it didn't matter, his friends were too fond of him to let him suppose they had noticed the superfluous trimming, and one very near friend found a suitable moment to remove it.

Darwin's Stand on Income Tax

The Mayor of Darwin, Australia, has become noted by his refusal for two years to pay federal income tax on the ground that Darwin had no representation in the Federal Parliament. In spite of official warnings Mayor Toupain has adhered to his determination. No Taxation Without Representation. For a time, while it was understood that the northern territory would have representation in the Federal Senate, no steps were taken to coerce the Toupains of Darwin, but when it became known that the Mayor was leaving Darwin official action was promised. Fines and penalties, however, not penalties, have marked the departure of the Mayor. Whether the tax collector will catch him when he sets foot in southern Australia is a point which will be speedily settled.

The Bed of the Red Sea

Sir Ian Malcolm, British Government representative on the Suez Canal board, gives a charming description of the luxurious little township of Ismailia, which is the headquarters of the company. The executive of the undertaking is practically entirely French and therefore, it is not surprising to learn that behind a broad belt of tall trees and waving palms one finds a town that is purely French in atmosphere and management.

"Here is the residence, where I am now staying with Mr. Jonhart, the president; buildings, schools, shops, are all French, in fact you feel that you are living in a smart French seaside resort where roses, violets and strawberries abound throughout

the year, but if you go a mile in any direction from the lake you come to the end of civilization and are faced by the desert."

This lake, the Large Bitter Lake, is more than 10 miles long, and was at one time part of the Red Sea, but for centuries it had been dried up and had become part of the desert. Across this depression the canal was dug, the sides and bottom were prepared and when all was ready the waters of the Mediterranean were allowed to flow in. It took four months to fill this ancient bed of the Red Sea.

THE BIRDS OF CLOUDLAND

A little paper-covered book, loose leaves hanging by a thread, picked up from no one knows where, comes to light in turning out a cupboard. A comedy, written somewhere about 2300 years ago, and a translation made in 1883 from the Greek text by Dr. Benjamin Hall Kennedy, regius professor of Greek, adapted and re-produced with due regard for the requirements of modern taste, and the accurate production of ancient theatrical customs, for a performance by members of the University of Cambridge in that year.

Echoing down more than 2000 years comes the laughter—the something which the tragic muse has lost, the something that still is fresh and will ever be fresh, that is of today as it was 400 years before the beginning of the Christian era.

It is all so simple, it might be Arthur Roberts walking on to the stage instead of Pethelarios and Euelpides—"the former carries a crow, the latter a jay."

Scene, a wild tract, with bush and rock, a tree in distance, all of which except for the tree might be describing the scenery where the little paper-book was found and where, over a furze-bush fire, while the wind howled over the wild tract, the comedy of Athens brought a bubbling sense of laughter; a comedy so simple and silly but so perfect in its art that one can understand how to the poet the Greek people denied nothing; how they offered him all and everything to be as he wished. Politics, political institutions, their public and private life, they surrendered to the poet.

When the troubles of the spring and summer of 415 B. C. had embittered and afflicted the Athenian public, when Nikias, by his inaction during the rest of the year, was losing the best chance of capturing Syracuse, the poet would seek to divert his townsmen and to deal from behind his comic shield a sharp slap in the face to Lampon, Diogenes and the whole confederacy of priests, soothsayers and oligarchs. And this Aristophanes could dare to do because he was a great poet of a people proud enough to obey no laws but those of their own making, great enough to laugh at their own follies, and to deal with their own people, who could hail with acclamation the purpose of the "Birds," which was arrived at providing the antidote to the religious fury which was then the bane of Athens.

What arrested the attention and heightened the enjoyment of the little paper-covered book was not only the youth of Athens but the youth of the English aristocracy where the "Birds" of Aristophanes was performed, on those November and December nights in 1883, by those whose names have become household words.

The committee which had the task of proving how far it is possible for an ancient Greek comedy, performed under favorable circumstances, to appeal to the sympathies of a modern audience, reckoned among its members Professor Colvin, Oscar Browning, Austin Leigh, Mr. H. J. C. Cust and Mr. C. C. Benson.

Enter Prometheus disguised and under a sunshade.

Pro.—Me miserable! mind Zeus sees me not.

Is Pethelarios in?

Pel.—Eliho, who's here? What wraps are these?

Pro.—Do you spy some god behind me?

Pel.—Not I, upon my honor, who are you?

Pro.—Inform me then what time of day it is.

Pel.—What time of day? The early afternoon. But who are you?

Pro.—Toward four o'clock or later?

Pel.—Well then I will unveil (throws off disguise).

Pel.—Prometheus, my dear friend!

Pro.—Stop, stop, don't shout.

Pel.—Why not?

Pro.—Be quiet, don't call out my name.

I'm lost forever if Zeus view me here—But while I'm telling you the news from heaven

Just take this sunshade, will you hold it up

Above my head so that the gods may not see me?

Pel.—Bravissimo! A good device indeed, Of true Promethean fancy. Come be quick.

Step under, and then speak without alarm.

As the translator says, much of the local tone of the comedy and much of the spirit of the political allusions must be lost upon an audience separated by 25 centuries from those for whom the play was originally written, still, the ridicule cast upon the superstitions of the time is clear in its mirth-provoking simplicity, and is as understandable today as it was then, more understandable, perhaps, than it was in 1883, when there was still some nonsense about birds and crystals and signs.

The Lakonians, the affected minority who admired and imitated the Spartans, and wore their hair long, and the aycophants and plebeian vendors and other products of a disturbed nation with whom the birds have a drastic way of dealing, are not unknown types even in these days. And the two wanderers in the wild tract with their crow and their jay and baggage of cooking utensils, seeking a city where they will be free from the litigation and expense of Athens, which they have left, are not only mirth provoking but sympathetic, as in their longing for a country a little further removed from earth, even if they have to find their way to the clouds through laughter.

SHIP FIGUREHEADS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There are quite a number of likely theories about the origin of the figurehead in ships, and—as is really very often the case—the probability is that they are all in the long run more or less correct.

The first figurehead had probably a sort of combined religious and warlike purpose, being intended to represent some tribal deity whose assistance in a fight corner was thus insured to his votaries, and at the same time to strike terror into the breasts of enemies. A good example of this primitive form of figurehead is to be found in the decorated totara poles with their array of countenances—human, bird, and animal—which the Pacific Coast Indians used to stick up in the prows of their war canoes. And

noteworthy examples may hard be appropriately given. Sometimes the figurehead—which of course always illustrated in some way the name of the ship—was a portrait of an actual person. The famous James Baines of the Australian Black Ball Line—by the way, it's one of the apparent anomalies of nautical parlance that the James Baines should be a she—displayed a bust of her name and owner, said to be a very good likeness. The China clipper Nightingale similarly carried a bust, in this case the subject being Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, in whose honor the vessel was named.

Of historical characters we have Marco Polo, the medieval explorer, a full-length figure of whom was borne by the Black Baller of that name; the hero Leonidas as the figurehead of the famous Thermopylae; Andrew Jackson, Paul Revere and Paul Jones; and Red Jacket, the Indian chieftain who gave its title to the fast packet of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Nelson's day it was often some goddess or nymph in flowing draperies

the Norseman of old in his longship did very much the same, setting up in the bow of the vessel the roughly wrought image of his particular favorite from the Viking mythology.

The Norseman also used, as we know, to form a protective armor of a primitive kind for his ship by disposing the hide shields of the fighting men along the gunwale; and so we come to another aspect of the development of the figurehead. In later days, when armorial bearings came in, this practice was still continued, providing also an opportunity for the knights to exhibit their devices and custom, just as in a tournament on land. Naturally, of course, the shield of the most important personage on board would have the place of honor at the bow, and so by degrees it would become considered as an integral part of the ship itself, and the actual shield would be replaced by a carved and gilded reproduction.

The third reason for the existence of the figurehead must, however, not be lost sight of, namely, its purely ornamental qualities. The point where a ship's timbers come together at the bow, and the bowsprit meets the hull, naturally needs something, as it were, to finish it off; and the lines of the vessel seem to swell without effort into the Renaissance Neptunes and conch-blowing Tritons of the Tudor ship-of-war, or to curve into the turbaned orientals or periwigged statesmen of the bluff-howed argosies of "John Company," or to sweep into the eager forward-leaning figures which terminated the keel bows of the fast clipper.

At one time shipbuilders used to decorate their vessels at every available point, just as did the builders of cathedrals; and in point of fact they overdid it. For a cathedral is one thing, and a ship is another, and how- ever imposing carved quater galleries and masses of gilded and painted scrollwork everywhere may look on paper, they were in practice unwieldy and cumbersome at sea, requiring a small army of craftsmen to keep them in proper order, and moreover tending to diminish the ship's speed by the resistance they offered to the waves. Accordingly, as speed came to be regarded as more and more important, a more austere fashion prevailed, and by the middle of the nineteenth century the purely decorative element only survived in the actual figurehead itself and at such points as the cat-heads, which on British ships were generally finished with gilded lion's faces.

The line-of-battle ship of Nelson's day—and indeed up to much later times—usually sported some classical god or hero after whom the vessel was named, like the Theseus, Menelaus, and Orion, or else some goddess or nymph in flowing draperies, such as Ariadne or Amphitrite (whom, by the way, the old-fashioned sailor persisted in calling "Am and Tripe"). Very stately, compelling sort of beings these warriors were, with their bristling armor, muscular chests, and curly beards; but it must be admitted that they had a touch of pomposity about them, and the ladies' charms were distinctly on the forlorn side. A good example of this style of figurehead is to be seen in that of the Orion, displayed outside the United States Museum in Whitehall, and yet another is the turbaned swarthy warrior which adorns the old Trincomalee, now a boys' training ship in Falmouth harbor. The Seringapatam East Indiaman had one very similar to the latter.

But the period when the figurehead was seen at its highest pitch of perfection was during the palmy days of sail, namely, the middle nineteenth century; and brief descriptions of a few

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SPRING COMES TO THE ROUND TABLE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We were lucky, as you observed, stranger, to find the Poet sitting alone at the Round Table the other afternoon. It was true that he appeared deeply engrossed in reading a many-paged letter from which he occasionally raised his eyes to gaze dreamily at a solitary purple crocus in blossom just outside our window. But, you whispered, stranger, that there was an excellent opportunity to listen to a monologue by our friend, without the usual interruptions of the irreverent Bondsaleman. Your only fear was that the Poet might not be in the mood for talking. His letter, whatever it was, seemed to interest him deeply. He was reading it, a paragraph at a time, with long pauses for meditation, while staring at the crocus. A gentle south breeze made the little flower nod, but it was a reassuring nod, as much as to say "See, I can prove spring has come, in spite of that heap of grimy snow in the shadow of the roof cornice."

It was a pity, stranger, that no sooner had you prepared a question on the ethical teachings of Confucius to ask the Poet than the irrepressible Bondsaleman should come bursting into the room. You may never know what the Poet thinks of the crocus flower. "It is spring and the Road winds through the Meriden hills, leading down neither to Camelot nor to Canterbury—but to another Avalon, perhaps, carpet covered with arbutus and a little after, gloried with mountain laurel. And yet I should like to see the blue smoke lying in streaks in the sunlight over Camelot."

"What in the name of squirrel food are you talking about?" shouted the Bondsaleman, pleased that the Poet was performing so well for you, stranger. "In the spring," the Poet replied, quietly, as if the Bondsaleman's query had been made with quintessential politeness, "I think of all the things I like—Malory, Chaucer, wood-violets, and my present friends—this letter, for instance, and he smiled at the bundle of pages he held in his hand.

The Bondsaleman grinned broadly and winked, with elaborate meaning. "Ah—ha! From a lady, I presume," the Bondsaleman said.

"There is nothing you will not presume, but, as usual, you are wrong. It is from a man I have not seen for years—a close friend. And it has come to me in spring—when Piers the Plowman is busy on the slopes of the Malvern Hills." The Poet's voice dropped and the crocus once more absorbed him.

"Let's hear the letter. It must be a good one to set you off like this. Your friend is some writer, I'll tell the world."

The Poet smiled. "The letter would mean nothing to you—but I feel like explaining today; spring compels self-revelation—I suppose that is why. It has been six years since I have seen Stephen or have a letter from him."

"And who is your friend Steve?" What's his golf handicap?" and the Bondsaleman once more chuckled heartily. "I'll read you one passage—an epic of over four years—because it is rather like Stephen. Here it is: 'I went all through the war, enlisting in August, 1914, and coming out a major. Now I have begun to write again. This is all he says on that subject,' mused the Poet, speaking as much to the crocus as to us.

The Bondsaleman handed a telegram to a passing waiter, with the matter-of-fact air with which some men conceal embarrassment.

"Tell us more about him," he said, a little flatly. "Six years ago Stephen was 'one of the coming men in the London theatre,' the Poet went on quietly. "He satisfied himself by putting on the stage unusual plays that most managers would not touch. Week-ends we spent together in rambling through Hertfordshire lanes, talking of drama and poetry, and of all that would be in a new time that we were going to help make together."

The Bondsaleman said never a word; for once his repartee had failed him. "Stephen is now living in Paris, earning a more or less precarious existence by writing dramatic criticism. But it has been a different drama from the one we had imagined—that fact and spring have combined to set me thinking. I am sorry to be so dull this afternoon."

"Don't apologize," said the Bondsaleman. "I know just how you feel. In fact that telegram I sent off a moment ago was to an old classmate of mine. I haven't been him since graduation. I've asked him to come and play golf with me. It will do old Bill good. He's been working day and night in a mill in Pennsylvania. I happened to come

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Little Old New York
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Good Times
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Starts Saturday 8 Weeks in Advance

GREEN TWILIGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Green twilight after cloudy noon And afternoon of sweeping rain— The quivering trees drip quietly, And in the southwest sky the moon Swings, cut of silver, sharp and plain, And glitters in the green twilight.

A whip-poor-will begins to call From some deep shadow-haunted vale; The level fields gleam mistily Under the moon, and over all The steady stars look very pale And distant in the green twilight.

ABOUT THE CROW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Volume have been written about the crow. He is famous—yes, and infamous, to not a few of his biographers. Thus he resembles Napoleon. Further, he resembles Napoleon in his complete self-reliance, his cosmopolitanism, and his many-sidedness. The crow is our composite, or ideal, bird. He is typical of the class aves. Frequenting our average or general environment and climate, he has adapted himself to the requirements of that average surrounding in an all-around manner. He is about a mean proportional in size between the hummingbird and ostrich. He can fly enough, walk enough, wade enough. His beak is long enough, strong enough, round enough, curved enough, so that little which is food defies his efforts at utilization. He does not object to hot summers, wet springs, dry autumns, and icy winters. And, in line with this almost Grecian equilibrium of faculties, expertly studying his economic status have at length concluded that his virtues about balance his shortcomings in this field also.

One of his interesting habits, not too universally known, is that of building "dummy" nests in fall and winter. Whether this is an amusement, or an occupation against ennui, or something else, is yet an open question. But you may chance to see them occasionally in February, as busy over a peck of sticks in a tree-crotch as if they really intended to make a finely upholstered and finished job of it—which they never do. I recall also a summer nest built by a pair of tamed crows in the heart of a large northern city. It was over a paved street, perched high up in one of a row of soft maples.

Owls are the pet aversion of crows. In daylight they heap such complete vituperation upon an owl's head, that the process thus baldly reveals to what vulgar depths at times bird nature may fall. Crows will hang about in squads tormenting, scolding, pitching at the silent owl and then retreating, for a day at a time, never ceasing their aspersions and denunciations—but they always act in concert, never alone. At night the rôle of pursuer is changed; the silent, grim raptor makes little return by way of tumult, but the effectiveness of his retaliation is not open to question.

"I thank you for the compliment," smiled the Poet, "and I'm quite certain Stephen would like to meet you, for I doubt if Stephen, living so far away, has every met anyone just like you. It would probably be a good experience for all four of us."

"Fine!" exclaimed the Bondsaleman. "We might get up a four-ball foursome!" "We might," agreed the Poet. "I'll cable Stephen in the morning."

If any irony was meant, it appeared to be lost upon the Bondsaleman. "I believe you remarked afterward, stranger, that you were glad you had not brought up the subject of Confucius?"

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Good shoes are an economy

JANUARY RAILWAY DEFICIT \$1,167,800

Carriers Failed by \$68,439,800
to Earn What Was Expected
Under New Rates—109 Failed
to Earn Expenses and Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Further evidence of the serious condition of the railroads of the country is given in a statement issued yesterday by the Association of Railway Executives.

The railroads are shown to have suffered a deficit of \$1,167,800 in January, while 109 out of 203 carriers reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission failed to earn their expenses and taxes, as compared with 83 in December. Of these, 45 were in the eastern district of the United States, 16 in the southern, and the remaining 48 in the western districts. As a result of this deficit the carriers, it is said, failed by \$68,439,800 to earn the amount which it was estimated they would earn under the increased rates as fixed by the commission in accordance with the Transportation Act. Under this act rates were to be established so as to yield to the carriers a return of 5 per cent on their tentative valuation fixed for rate-making purposes by the commission.

Operating Revenues
The statement continues in part as follows:

"Total operating revenues for January were \$468,534,000, or an increase of 5 1-5 per cent over those for the same month in 1920, while total operating expenses were \$442,474,000, an increase of 5 3-5 per cent over those for the previous January. The net railway operating income, however, was a decrease of \$25,939,800, or an increase of 1 1-2 per cent over those for January, 1920."

"Of the total operating revenues for January, \$323,538,000 were derived from freight traffic, or an increase of 5 1-5 per cent over those for the same month in 1920, compared with only 4 1-5 per cent, compared with those for the previous January, despite an increase in rates effective last August, approximating 32 1-2 per cent. Passenger revenues for all the carriers totaled \$105,247,000, or an increase of only 14,395 per cent compared with those for the corresponding month last year. An increase of 20 per cent in passenger fares also went into effect last August. The small percentage of increase in freight and passenger revenues, however, is due to the fact that business during the month fell off, the net ton miles for freight decreasing approximately 14.7 per cent and passenger miles approximately 5 1-2 per cent, compared with January, 1920."

"The net operating income of the carriers for the five months beginning on September 1, when the guaranty period ended, totals \$235,167,000, which would be at the annual rate of return of 2.34 per cent on their tentative valuation. For the first four months their net operating income was at the annual rate of 3.40 per cent."

Total Operating Revenues

"With only the report of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad missing, the total operating revenues of the carriers in the eastern district were \$212,844,000, or an increase of 11.3 per cent, over those for January, 1920, while total operating expenses were \$206,380,000, or an increase of 7.9 per cent, over those for the corresponding month last year. The net operating income showed a deficit of \$4,784,000, which was, however, 51.7 per cent less than that for the same month last year, when there also was a deficit."

"Complete reports from the southern district gave the total operating revenues as \$78,557,000, or an increase of 6.7 per cent, over one year ago, while operating expenses were \$71,441,000, which was an increase of 7.8 per cent over January, 1920. The net operating income was \$3,516,000, or a decrease of 8.3 per cent, compared with that for the previous January."

"Reports from the western district showed that the operating revenues of the carriers there were \$177,433,000, or a decrease of 1.9 per cent, compared with one year ago, while operating expenses were \$164,453,000, which was an increase of 4 1-2 per cent over those for the corresponding month one year ago. The net operating income, which totaled only \$200, was approximately 100 per cent below that for the same month in 1920."

As there are 87 Class I railroads in the western district—roads whose operating revenues exceed \$1,000,000 monthly—the \$200 net operating income, divided equally among them, gives each road the insignificant sum of approximately \$2.30 net operating income for the month of January."

CHANGE IN PUBLIC WAREHOUSE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its New Orleans News Office.
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans and a special committee selected by the cotton interests of the port, including the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, have decided to employ a private manager to take charge of the publicly-owned and publicly-operated cotton warehouse and compress. Adam Lorch, a cotton-warehouse operator of long experience here, was engaged to make a complete revision of present methods of operation of the warehouse and compress, which is owned by the State and city and operated under direction of the Board of Port Commissioners. After Mr. Lorch has devised a new plan of operation, he will take charge of the warehouse and put his plan into effect.

Widespread complaint by all the cotton interests of the city that "red tape" and "avoidable delays" in the

public operation of the warehouse were putting the charges for handling cotton higher than at privately-owned warehouses, and that these high charges were driving cotton business away from New Orleans, brought about the investigation and the decision to change the method of operation of the warehouse.

PROPOSED TAX ON ANTHRACITE COAL

Pennsylvania Hopes to Raise
Millions of New Revenue That
Will Be Paid Largely by Fuel
Consumers Outside the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Harrisburg News Office.
HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—With the introduction yesterday of the Administration's bill levying a tax on hard coal, it became known that the Sprout-Crow leadership had agreed upon a financial policy which it is estimated will yield between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 in additional revenues for the next two years.

Following demands of rural legislators and insistence by women leaders, Gov. William C. Sprout, State Chairman Crow, Representative Dawson, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and others influential in the Legislature, held a series of conferences, which resulted in a substantial agreement on a new revenue program as follows:

"Two and one-half per cent tax on the cost per ton of hard coal at the mine; 1 per cent on the gross income of billboard and poster companies; 1 per cent on the gross income of places of amusement; 1 cent a gallon on gasoline."

Estimated New Tax Income

Legislative statisticians make these estimates on the yearly income from the various proposed taxes: Coal, \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000; amusements, \$750,000 to \$1,000,000; gasoline, \$1,000,000.

However, the only sources of taxation the Sprout-Crow leadership has agreed upon are hard coal, billboards, amusements, gasoline and direct inheritance.

The first shot in the Administration's revenue campaign was loosed yesterday, when the coal tax bill was introduced. In this connection, it is argued on behalf of the tax that, since only 13 per cent of Pennsylvania anthracite is consumed within the borders of the Commonwealth, the major portion of the tax will be borne by outsiders.

Increased Cost to Consumer

The average price of net and stove coal sold at the mines is said to be \$7.50 to \$8 a ton, which would mean if the tax is finally placed on the consumer, that the household would pay 17 1-2 to 20 cents additional for his coal.

The average price of pea coal at the mines is said to be \$6 a ton, and the tax would add 15 cents to the ton. The tax is to be assessed by superintendents or persons in charge of mines, washeries or operations, when the coal is prepared for market or shipped, the tax to be fixed daily. The act would become effective July 1, 1921, and 15 days after December 31, annually sworn reports on the tonnage and tax are to be made and the tax is to be paid, as are other taxes, to the state. Provision is made for the state's fiscal officers to review any report if necessary, but, in case of failure or neglect on the part of a coal producer to make a report, these officers are to make a settlement and add 10 per cent penalty. This sum is to be payable in 30 days, and no appeal can be taken, as may be done in other settlements of the tax.

A penalty of \$500 fine and a year in prison, or both or either, is prescribed for a person violating the act.

GREATER USE OF THE WATERWAYS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—Fully one-half the 6,000,000 tons now shipped annually by rail by Detroit manufacturers to Atlantic seaports would be sent through an improved St. Lawrence River, William H. Adams of the Detroit Board of Commerce told members of the International Joint Waterway Commission at the hearing here today. There would be a saving of from \$6 to \$10 a ton, he said. W. L. Harding, former Governor of Iowa, said that 80 per cent of Iowa's 1920 corn crop still is in Iowa corn cribs because cars have not been available to move it. By utilizing a water route to Boston, he said that the annual corn crop of 400,000,000 bushels could be moved with a great saving of cost. The commission includes Obadiah Gardner, who was reinstated by President Harding, following the protest against his dismissal by President Wilson.

STEAMERS CHANGE HANDS

AUGUSTA, Maine—The Eastern Steamship Lines have accepted the offer of \$248,000 made by the Kennebec Navigation Company for the purchase of the steamers City of Rockland, City of Bangor and two smaller steamers, according to a statement made by C. H. Crosby, president of the latter company. Twice-weekly service between Boston and Kennebec River points will commence about June 1.

DRYER DAYS AHEAD EXPECTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The action will settle down in the next year or two, said Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney General, yesterday, to a more complete observance of prohibition laws and there will be less bootlegging. Prohibition enforcement is at present a hard job, he added, and dockets of district attorneys are crowded with cases awaiting action.

INDEPENDENT OIL PRODUCERS APPEAL

Claim Is Made That Standard
Has Cut Price Below a Fair
Market Value in Effort to
Drive Rivals Out of the Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Independent oil operators in the Oklahoma field are seeking the aid of the government through a federal investigation of the recent action of the Standard Oil companies, which, it is claimed, resulted in cutting the price of the oil in the Walters field "grossly and unconscionably below the fair market value." The independent operators claim that the move is the beginning of a drive by the Standard Oil Company to drive them entirely out of the field.

The appeal for a federal investigation is preliminary to a move for the organization of more than 200 independent operators of Oklahoma in an appeal to Congress to enact legislation divorcing pipe line carriers from the business of oil production.

Efforts are being made to force the Administration to declare its attitude toward a continuation of the policy adopted by the Standard Oil companies since the election, under which the independent operators claim unjust discriminations have been made against them.

By cutting the price of oil in the Walters field from \$1.75 to \$1, the Standard group, controlling all the pipe lines in the field, already have become entangled in the meshes of the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior.

Indians Claim Losses

Spurred to action by the protests of government agents who claim that Indian holders of more than 20,000 acres of oil lands in the Walters territory are losing thousands of dollars monthly in royalties, Cato Selig, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has ordered an immediate investigation. C. L. Stinchcomb, superintendent of the Kiowa Indian reservation, headquarters in Anadarko, acting under instructions from the Indian Bureau, is bringing pressure to bear upon the pipe line companies to remove the alleged discrimination against the Walters field.

"The attention of the Indian Bureau was first called to the state of affairs when one of the independent companies filed complaint with the corporation commission of Oklahoma, charging that the Magnolia Petroleum Company and the Magnolia Pipe Line Company recently reclassified oil being produced in the Walters field to the level of the oil in the Hendon field, thereby reducing the price from \$1.75 to \$1."

The independent claim that the gravity of the Hendon field oil is only 35 degrees, while the Walters field oil is 34, and that the Magnolia companies are thus guilty of discrimination in reclassifying it. In the complaint, the independents charge that the Magnolia Petroleum Company owns thousands of acres of undeveloped leases in the territory, and that the Magnolia Pipe Line Company seeks to hold down the development of its properties in order that the former company may be able to buy up the independent enterprises. The object in doing this, it is charged, is to run down quantities of oil in storage at a price greatly below the fair market value of the Walters product. This is held to be "unjust and unlawful discrimination" against other producers.

Former Order Recalled

The petition recalls the Magnolia's order of January 1, 1921, reducing pipe line runs 50 per cent and offering producers storage contracts on the reminder, and that after storage contracts were signed, calling for payments at the market price, price reductions began. The upshot of this situation was the Magnolia's latest order taking the Walters field out of the Mid-Continent class and placing it in the Hendon's class.

Unable to win their product to market, most of the smaller independent operators were compelled to accept the reduced price and put half their stock in storage at a price later to be fixed by the Magnolia companies. Hundreds of Indian holders of leases are suffering as a result of the alleged discrimination, and have appealed to the government for redress through the Indian Bureau agents.

Congress May Be Appealed To

The independent operators are preparing to resist this alleged unjust discrimination to the last ditch. Under the leadership of the National Oil Development Company, through its Washington attorneys, they are planning to carry their fight to Congress unless the Interior Department takes necessary action to protect them. It is understood that more than 200 independent operators are being grouped in an organization and are trying to secure the services of a former Cabinet officer to take charge of their fight.

A side question of rate-making authority is involved in the ultimate decision of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission on the complaint of the independents. If the commission finds the Magnolia companies guilty of discrimination, the question is raised to determine whether the verdict will not mean that the commission has the authority to fix the price on crude oil. The case is unique in Oklahoma oil history.

CLEAN-UP WEEK PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cooperation on the part of towns and an increasing interest in the larger cities of New England is noted by the committee in charge of the Clean-Up and Paint-Up Week, which will be observed

the first week in May. A silver loving cup, to replace that won by Manchester, New Hampshire, after three years' leadership in "cleaning up," will be offered and a silk flag is to be given as a prize to the school children in towns of 5000 population or less who give the most aid to their local committees. Newspapers, business men, city officials and organizations have been enlisted in the campaign.

COMMUNITY PLAN FOR GRADE SCHOOL

Detroit City Council Provides
Funds for Development of
Method of Instruction With
Full Use by the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Detroit News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—Further development of the intermediate school, under the platoon system of instruction, to make the school the forum of the community, is proceeding in Detroit. The first school here to include all these features will probably be built this year, others to follow as soon as possible.

The community center plan is to be developed highly in the first of these schools, with exceptional advantages for recreation to be provided. Eleven acres comprise the site for the first of these schools, and an athletic field, with parts set aside for all branches of sport, will be included, to be open during the day to the public as well as to the school children.

The school will be a combination of athletic club, community center and school. To make the building popular in the community life, it will be thrown open to meetings and gatherings in the evening and during the day when not occupied by classes. The city council has appropriated \$750,000 for the construction of this school.

The platoon system of instruction for intermediate schools, say tenth to ninth grades, inclusive, developments in which are being followed closely by many of the larger cities, will be extended to the highest degree in this school. No class will go through its day's studies in one room. For every subject there is a change of classes and teachers, so that the facilities for each kind of instruction are permanent features of the room in which the studies are undertaken. By being able to concentrate on fewer subjects, teachers in the intermediate schools, as in high schools, are able to develop themselves more fully along their particular lines.

The new school will be a model in simplicity and economy of construction. Every effort will be made to gain the ultimate of utility.

FRENCH VIEW OF DEMAND ON GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SANTA BARBARA, California—Capt. Paul Perigord, the distinguished French soldier, lectured here lately. At a meeting of the Women's Club he said: "The Japanese problem is not a California or a United States problem; it affects the countries of the world." He characterized the present invasion of Germany as being simply justice making its course. Germany, he said, was the most prosperous country in Europe today. She has not changed her political or industrial policy at all; she does not know she has been beaten, and is utterly unrepentant, assuming an innocent pose. He said the demand on Germany by the Allies was a merciful one. Captain Perigord said the United States ought to help Europe to recover, not only by extending financial credits, but also by giving her military aid. He has been heard by President Wilson, and 20 years the verdict will be different. The mission, the ideal of President Wilson, is the ideal we shall all come to in time: the brotherhood of man. He was in advance of his time, but the future will justify his great purpose."

STANDING OF PASS HOLDERS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pass holders on the Boston & Maine Railroad cannot be seated. E. R. Pollock, general manager, has issued to all conductors an order that this rule be enforced strictly. Should the seated holder of a pass fail to rise voluntarily, conductors are instructed to ask them to do so quietly and unobtrusively. Failure to comply then will be made the subject of report to headquarters, which will take disciplinary action.

WATER FREIGHTS REDUCED

HOUSTON, Texas—The Mailory and Morgan lines announce a reduction of 16 cents in the rate of cotton by water from Galveston to New York, or from 66 cents to 50 cents a hundred, effective May 10. The Morgan Line, in addition, will equalize its rate out of New Orleans with the New Galveston rate. The rate recently was reduced to 46 cents at New Orleans, and it will be advanced to 50 cents.

SUITS AGAINST UNIONS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Favorable report on a bill which would permit entering a suit against a voluntary organization is said to be the forthcoming action of the legislative committee on judiciary. Active and continued opposition to this measure on the part of organized labor has marked its legislative course thus far.

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JAMAICA'S RIVERS AS POWER SOURCE

Thorough Examination Made by
Government Engineers With a
View to Increasing and Aiding
the Industries of the Island

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor.

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Jamaica is an Indian name which means "The land of wood and water." Indicating the fact that Jamaica is on the whole abundantly supplied with streams and rivers, it is true that there are portions of the island destitute of streams. But this is the exception, not the rule, through its 4400 square miles of area. It has for some time been recognized that the island possesses in its streams a source at which electrical power could be developed on a scale large enough to supply the industries of the island with power, and to provide a great increase of industries.

For the first time in its history the island has been subjected to a close scrutiny regarding its streams and their possibilities in supplying power. This has been done at the instance of the local government through the imperial government, acting by the crown agents. Engineers sent to the island in January made a thorough examination of the possible sources of water supply for power purposes. Nearly 80 rivers were examined. Three have been selected as the best for the first power development. Two of these, the White River and the Roaring River, are on the north side of the island. The third, the Black River, is on the south side, and is the longest river in the island.

Island Largely Mountainous

The configuration of Jamaica is mountainous practically throughout. The mountains form roughly a central watershed which, toward the east of the island, has peaks which rise as high as 8000 and 7000 feet. The elevation declines as one goes westward, till it stops at about 1500 feet at the western extremity of the land. This mountainous character makes the streams generally rapid, rushing and intermittent in the volume of water which they carry. The engineers seeking constancy of volume, freedom from heavy floods, freedom from silt, found that many of the 20 streams examined were put out of count by their being subject to floods, their bringing down large quantities of silt, and the large difference between their volume in the wet and dry seasons.

The eastern parishes, St. Thomas and Portland, have an abundance of rivers, but the rainfall is so extraordinarily heavy that there is a record here of 135 inches in eight days, with a maximum of 30 1/2 inches on one day. November 6, 1909. These torrential rains bring down enormous landslides, big deposits of shale, detritus, and have been known by the violence of their flow to twist and break the submarine cables three miles out at sea. It is the conclusion of the engineers that all this is a strong reason against constructing the main hydro-electric works at the east end of the island.

Underground Stores of Water

The average rainfall for the whole island is 72.8 inches. There is a watershed area of about 150 square miles from the central part of the island, with Mount Diablo on the south and stretching northward to the sea. Here there is soft, white limestone, full of fissures, and sinkholes, with large underground caverns. The rainfall which is here from 75 to 85 inches, soaks through this catchment rapidly until it reaches an impermeable bed, and begins then to run off laterally toward the sea. It proceeds underground through a series of natural reservoirs, and subterranean caverns, till, reaching an escarpment of mountains, it bursts out in streams and rivers. Fed by the underground stores of water, the flow of these rivers is fairly constant, varying but slightly in the dry and wet seasons. This is a vast difference compared with the rush of surface water toward the east end, where the soil is of a character which does not allow the rainfall to soak in easily.

A constant volume of water is of great importance in an island like this, for the alternative would be in-undulating a great store of water held in reserve in huge reservoirs built for the purpose. This course would in any case be difficult in a white limestone country, where there are likely to be settlements in the soil.

On this portion of the northern coast between St. Ann's Bay and the

White River, in the driest season, there is reckoned to be a constant aggregate flow of 20,000 cubic feet of water per minute, which is reckoned to be sufficient for the colony's needs. The White River and Roaring River bring down very little silt, and the chalk deposit from their waters is comparatively small. While the Black River varies more than the other two in its volume, it is sufficiently within the conditions laid down to make construction work there a good commercial project.

The total estimate for the works at the three rivers indicates an expenditure of £420,450. It is pointed out in giving the estimates that if the pipes are purchased in the United States, together with reinforcing steel, there might be a saving of about £18,000. The estimate is for the whole of the engineering work, from the intake to the turbine entries, covering transportation and insurance, special plant for the constructional works, etc. They do not cover payments for compensation and water rights, or fees, salaries, etc.

Electricity for Railway Operation

A second report deals with the application of electricity for operating the railway which is here owned by the government, and which at present consumes yearly £145,000 worth of coal, all of which has to be imported. It is considered that the three rivers above mentioned could supply a total of 7280 kilowatts. Considering 1400 as a reserve, the total working capacity from the three stations would be 6000 kilowatts, at the rate of £34.4 per unit installed. The maximum demand for the railway would be from 4000 to 5000 kilowatts to supply electric power for other industrial purposes, with the possibility of later on developing power from other rivers, including the lower falls of the White River, for it is the upper falls alone that it is proposed to use at the start. The three power stations, Roaring River, White River, and Black River, would supply a common transmission line along the railway, so that one could help the other.

The largest electric supply in the island at present is that of the West India Electric Company, which runs the Kingston car service. Its maximum is about 1000 kilowatts. The Kingston General Commissioners have a scheme for producing 500 kilowatts. Both these systems would probably be glad to connect with the government system to safeguard the reliability of their supply. Central sugar factories would more and more need electric power, as the supply of wood for fuel narrows. The power would also be needed and used for irrigation.

Spanish Town as Main Center

It is advocated that all electric supplied in the island should be of the same nature of current, and of the same frequency, so that eventually they might all connect up, and be able either to give or to take a supply of energy to or from each other. The two units of plant at each of the three power stations would consist of a water turbine direct, coupled to a three-phase alternating current generator of standard frequency. Energy at a pressure of 6600 volts would be taken from the Black River by an underground cable to the railway station, and there to step-up to 55,000 volts. The same pressure from the other two rivers would be handled by transformers, and transmitted by overhead lines to hydrants in Spanish Town. Spanish Town would be the main center. The estimated cost, without rights etc., is £214,740. The annual cost of operating would be £24,500. The three stations running continuously night and day would be capable of generating 52,560,000 Board of Trade units per annum. The annual cost of the railway due to electrification is put at £165,510. Savings due to electrification, £163,000.

DAYLIGHT LAW UPHOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Providence News Office.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Daylight saving has been sustained by the Rhode Island Senate in a vote rejecting a bill which would make standard time the legal time for the State and forbid local option on the issue. Providence has accepted the five-month period approved in Massachusetts, thus removing the complication of train schedules which would have existed between the two states, and other cities of Rhode Island are expected to pass ordinances approving the five-month plan.

ABSENTEE VOTING HELD ILLEGAL

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The State Supreme Court has presented an opinion to the Legislature that a law providing for absentee voting would be unconstitutional in New Hampshire. The enactment of such a law had been proposed.

AMERICANS MAY DO BUSINESS IN RUSSIA

State Department Announces
However, That Trade Will Be
at Their Own Risk Until Sov-
iets Agree to Terms Laid Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department considers that it cannot grant the usual diplomatic protection to American diplomats who might obtain concessions from the Moscow Government unless the Soviet authorities make fundamental changes in the economic administration of Russia.

It was clearly indicated yesterday that, while the new Administration does not contemplate putting any new obstacles in the way of commerce between American nationals and Soviet Russia, and though Americans may engage in any activities in Russia they please, they will do so wholly at their own risk, without any justified expectation of this government coming to their assistance, unless the Moscow Government capitulates to conditions laid down in the recent State Department note.

It was made clear yesterday that for the present, at least, this government, following the policy of the Wilson administration, does not purpose to recognize the validity of any contracts entered into by American nationals or interests with the Moscow Government, the reported Kamchatka concession included. It was also declared that no obstacles would be put in the way of Americans who, at their own risk, might desire to do business in Russia.

No intimation has thus far reached the Department of State as to the manner in which the Moscow Government received the conditions fixed by the department as essential to any trade relations with the Soviet. It is pointed out, however, that while in essentials the program of the Harding Administration requires guarantees similar to those required by the Wilson regime, the statement of the case as put in the last State Department note makes it easier for the Soviet Government to come to terms.

President Wilson had at all times founded his opposition to the Soviet system on the political ideas underlying it; he dwelt on the fact that the Moscow Government had no representative character, and insisted on a constituent representative assembly which would carry out the wishes of the people. The Harding Administration, on the other hand, makes no reference at all to the political character of the Soviet regime, but merely to economic changes, though these changes would, of course, be tantamount to a renunciation of Soviet ideas.

NEW JERSEY PASSES ENFORCEMENT ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

TRENTON, New Jersey—Governor Edwards' veto of the Van Ness Prohibition Enforcement Bill has been overridden by the Legislature, the Senate concurring in the action of the House in repassing the bill. This act, with the repealing of the Edwards 3.50 per cent beer law, represents the success of the Anti-Saloon League's program for state cooperation with federal government in enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

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REPORT TELLS OF OPEN SHOP DRIVE

Bureau of Industrial Research
Finds That Evidence Shows
That Aim of Movement Is to
Destroy Labor Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Who is behind the open shop drive in the United States, and where is it going? The Bureau of Industrial Research is publishing a pamphlet on this subject. It discusses the history, sponsors and activities of the campaign; considers whether the movement is being promoted by strongly centralized organizations or whether it has arisen spontaneously in many localities; describes the open shop associations like the Associated Employers of Indianapolis, Indiana; Associated Industries of Seattle, Washington; of Montana and of Paterson, New Jersey; Illinois Manufacturers Association, Employers Association of Louisville, Kentucky, and others. It shows what these associations mean by "the American plan," "square deal for all," "Americanism, freedom, prosperity," "product of an open shop," "American plan of employment," etc.

And it gives a table showing the geographic extension of the campaign and explains its relations with the private detective agencies whose activities in industry Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has just denounced.

What the Open Shop Is

In the first chapter of the report the question: "What is the open shop?" is answered in part as follows:

"Never before has America seen an open shop drive on a scale so vast as that which characterizes the drive now sweeping the country. Never before has an open shop drive been so heavily financed, so efficiently organized, so skillfully generalized. The present drive flies all the flags of the patriotic war-time propaganda. It advances in the name of democracy, freedom, human rights, Americanism. On January 21, 1921, a national conference of state manufacturers' associations was held in Chicago. One of the principal objects of this conference was to forward a national open shop drive. The following letter appears in the proceedings of this conference:

"The factory of which I am the head has no difficulties in relation to labor. We have signs in every department reading as follows:

"This is an American shop, run on an American plan by . . . Americans. As soon as a person reads this sign he knows at once where he stands. He knows that he is in a shop where the bargaining, closed shop, industrial democracy, and all of the other hot air topics.

Federal Council's Report
"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has issued a statement in which it is declared that the relations between employers and workers throughout the United States are seriously affected at this moment by a campaign which is being conducted for the open shop policy—the so-called American plan of employment. These terms are now being frequently used to designate establishments that are definitely anti-union. Obviously a shop of this kind is not an open shop, but a closed shop—closed against members of labor unions."

"By way of completing this brief definition of the open shop, we turn to a manufacturer, Ernest G. Draper, president of the American Crocoating Company. In a letter to the Weekly Review, Mr. Draper himself puts the question, 'What does the campaign for the open shop really signify? And he answers:

"We shall continue to think that a break-up of trade unionism would set back the hands of the industrial clock a century, and lead to a procession of evil conditions, such as long hours, unfair wages, child labor, and the like, which we thought had been cured once and for all. This is a free country, however, and our opinions are not sacrosanct just because they are our own. But do not let us permit any man or any group of men to cloud the issue. If there is to be a fight, let it be a fair fight with fair weapons. Otherwise it is an underhand, dirty fight, vicious to the last degree, and ultimately bound to react with disastrous effect upon all employers, whether they are responsible for it or not."

"The open shop drive, then, in the opinion of these competent authorities, is a drive to destroy the unions, the organized labor movement of America."

MEMPHIS ANNOUNCES
REDUCED RENTALS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor, London Wire

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—The Carter Apartments, one of the most fashionable here, yesterday announced a 15 per cent reduction in rentals, effective May 1. This is the first rental reduction here in several years. Other apartment owners indicated that they would follow suit.

LENS ORDERED IN
1914 IS DELIVERED

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut.—Revival of the German glass cutting and grinding industry, suspended to a great extent during the war, has been evidenced by the arrival here of a 20-inch lens for the great telescope at Yerkes Observatory of Wesleyan University. The lens was ordered in 1914 from a German firm in Jena, Germany, a few days before

war was declared. For six years the glass works remained idle, but in recent months they resumed activity and executed the order.

With installation of the lens, officials of the observatory here will proceed with plans to determine stellar distances; cooperating with the Greenwich Observatory in England, the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory, the Yerkes Observatory and the observatories at the University of Virginia, Swarthmore, Northwestern and Allegheny. The telescope to be used here has a 20-inch aperture and a focal length of 28 feet.

QUEBEC TO CONTROL
TRANSPORT OF LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—A bill regarding the possession and transportation of alcoholic liquors, supplementing the Alcoholic Liquor Act, sanctioned some weeks ago by the Lieutenant-Governor, has been passed by the Quebec Legislature. The new law is entitled "The Alcoholic Liquor Possession and Transportation Act" and it will apply to the whole Province of Quebec. It is provided that no alcoholic liquor as defined by the Alcoholic Liquor Act shall be kept, possessed or transported in the Province except by or for the Quebec Liquor Commission, and the following other exceptions: in accordance with the provisions of the Alcoholic Liquor Act, by those who have acquired it from the Quebec Liquor Commission; in the residence of any persons for personal consumption and not for sale, provided it has been acquired by and delivered to such person, in his residence, previous to May 1, 1921, or has been acquired by him since that date, from the Quebec Liquor Commission, by any distiller licensed by the Government of Canada for the manufacture of alcohol or spirits, or by any wine manufacturer who may keep for sale in his manufacturing establishment or warehouse in the Province any alcoholic liquor manufactured by him, and may ship the same out of the Province or sell it to the Quebec Liquor Commission, as provided in the Alcoholic Liquor Act, or by a brewer holding a permit, as to beer manufactured by him, and by those lawfully purchasing such beer.

It is provided also that "nothing in this act or the Alcoholic Liquor Act shall be construed as forbidding the continuous transportation with or without transshipment, of alcoholic liquor through the Province from any place outside the Province to any other place outside the Province, provided that the transportation of any alcoholic liquor without a bill of lading showing shipment from one place outside the Province to another place outside the Province shall create a conclusive presumption that the said liquor is intended for delivery within the Province."

CANADIAN LABOR
AGAINST "NEAR BEER"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Labor's legislative program has been presented to John Oliver, the Premier of this Province, for the consideration of his Cabinet. Among the views expressed are those dealing with the liquor legislation now pending. In this regard steps are urged to close up entirely the "near-beer" business, which is described as almost as pernicious as the bar in the days before prohibition. It is claimed there should be no liquor sold in packets, or in any other way, except under government control. The statement is made that the evils of the draft business under private sale are greater than the evils of sale in sealed packets.

It is urged that the government should keep sole control of all sale, so that the element of private profit will be eliminated. Labor's delegates to the government expressed satisfaction with the workings of the Minimum Wage Law and the Workmen's Compensation Act, and expressed appreciation generally with what the provincial government has done in the way of labor legislation. Among recommendations made were: the insertion of a fair wage clause in all government contracts; the bringing of all shops under the Factories Act, irrespective of whether the employers themselves work there; regulation by the Minimum Wage Act of the wages of all girls under 18 years, as they now can be paid any wage at all; and the abolition of the annual license fee for motor chauffeurs.

Labor maintains that the high cost of education is one of the greatest problems of the State, but that the free educational system should be preserved. It was urged, however, that only those who are meritorious and give promise of showing the State a return for the money spent should be sent on for higher education. While no definite recommendation was made in the matter, it was pointed out that sooner or later unemployment insurance would have to be made effective in this Province.

PROHIBITION GAINS
IN SOUTH AMERICA

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Prohibition in South America is gaining, according to a report of the committee on conservation and advance of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. Otto Lieber, treasurer of the Chile church, made public yesterday. Mr. Lieber has just arrived in New York. His preliminary report having been forwarded to the committee here.

Chile, Argentina and Uruguay are the most fertile fields in the fight against liquor, the report said. Enforcement of the Volstead act in this country was said to have aided the prohibition forces in South America.

STATE'S CREDIT AS WATER-POWER AID

New Hampshire Commissioner
Would Spend Millions to De-
velop Storage Facilities at the
Headwaters of Chief Rivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—In a report to the New Hampshire Legislature, George B. Leighton, state Commissioner on Water Conservation, has recommended that the credit of the State be used for loans to develop better storage facilities for water power. His plan requires that those who use the power should furnish sufficient income to pay the interest charge, to accumulate a sinking fund, and to pay for the maintenance and engineering expenses.

The plan provides for an investment of \$1,000,000 on the headwaters of the Merrimack River and its tributaries, and a like amount on the Connecticut River. The object would be to insure a more constant flow down these streams and save a large amount of coal. This work would be distributed over the State to benefit various sections, and the money invested would have financial return. The commissioner claims that no additional taxation would be required.

"The industries of New Hampshire cannot maintain themselves in competition with those of other sections of the country if water power is not available at reasonable cost," the commissioner concludes.

A bill has already been reported to the Legislature providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of three members to confer with similar commissions from other New England states on the subject of joint water development projects.

The commissioner's report shows that 390,000 horsepower hours per year might be produced if 17 sites on the Connecticut River were developed. In the Merrimack River basin there are 21 projects amounting to over 152,000 horsepower hours per year. Other large possibilities lie in the coastal streams.

Water powers already partially developed may be increased, and more storage could be provided, in some cases, it would be profitable to install additional water wheels.

One-half of all the water in New Hampshire rivers passes down the rivers during three months of each year. Not only does the greater part of this flood flow go to waste, but it reduces the working head at every dam, and in extreme cases puts the plant entirely out of business at the time when water is most abundant. Storage reservoirs to carry this surplus water from April to August and from November to February would be the means of greatly increasing the total power output.

Measured by the improvements in water-power development during recent years, most of the small plants built 15 or 20 years ago are today inefficient. By redevelopment along efficient lines, 20 to 30 per cent more power can usually be obtained from the same amount of water. At the present time one power company on the Connecticut River is spending \$1,000,000 to secure greater efficiency.

PRESIDENT OBREGON
PLEDGES COOPERATION

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—The policies of the Administration were defended by President Obregon in an address before New Orleans businessmen, who were received at the National Palace on Tuesday. He said Mexico offered the best opportunities to North American business men, and that the government would strive to extend guarantees to all fair and honest men seeking legitimate profits.

"Although it is true that we have not been recognized in Washington," he continued, "it is true that the friendly relations between the Mexican and American people have been growing every day. As the head of the government resulting from the last revolution, I must speak the truth with the utmost sincerity. Time will convince those living near us of the falsehood of slanderous charges made by our enemies. Once we are well known, you will see many reasons for appreciating us."

NEW YORK TO GREET
PROFESSOR EINSTEIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Accompanied by Dr. Chaim Weizman, former professor of chemistry in the University of Manchester and president of the International Zionist Organization, Prof. Albert Einstein, exponent of the theory of relativity, will arrive in this city on Saturday on the steamship Rotterdam. The Zionist organization of America says they are coming in the interests of Zionism. A committee including Benjamin Schlesinger, George Gordon Battle, Nathan Straus and John Dewey has been appointed by Mayor John F. Hylan to welcome them, and a mass meeting and reception have been arranged for April 19 at the Metropolitan Opera House.

MRS. LOHMAN RETAINS
CUSTODY OF CHILD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The charge that Christian Science treatment constitutes neglect and is a valid reason for depriving a mother of the custody of a child, was not pressed in

the case of Lohman vs. Lohman, which came before Judge George H. Buck in the superior court in San Jose on Monday for final decision. According to an agreement which was reached the mother retains the custody of the surviving child except during the summer vacation and she is given the right in case of the indisposition of the child to call for any treatment she desires. The father was given the same privilege.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

New Orleans Is Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—A careful personal census of approximately 100 persons, leaders in 10 prominent departments of life, and all in New Orleans, recently made by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, indicates that these leaders of thought and work in this section of the south not only are pleased with the results of prohibition—entirely as it has been enforced here—but that they would not under any condition return to the old days of the saloon and liquor.

These men and women represent, probably quite closely, the burden of thought of the various industries and undertakings in which they are engaged; to a considerable extent, they express the influential opinion of the city of New Orleans, a city which, a year ago, was declaring that it would "never go dry," but which now seems to present a large and steadily growing majority who, irrespective of the law, are convinced that "prohibition is a good thing from every business, commercial and industrial standpoint, irrespective of the moral effect."

One newspaper publisher of influence, who, up to six months ago, was strongly opposed to prohibition as "curbing personal liberty," said to the writer of the saloon was a waste of money. "Prohibition means more money for the workingman, more money in the banks, more money for the homes and the families, and so I have come to believe in keeping liquor dead and buried. There is more money and more prosperity without it!"

This is the practical, commercial point of view of prohibition. Further observation shows that while many temporary results, both good and bad, have come from the application of the Volstead act here, the outstanding result has been the rapid accumulation of monetary benefits where they have been most effective in building up a better citizenship and a thriftier city. During all the survey of conditions not one demand for the return of the saloon was heard, and only two half-hearted suggestions that beer be sold. Increases of about 30 per cent in bank savings are shown since prohibition went into effect. The conversion of 1800 saloon sites to other and cleaner businesses not only has increased the value of these properties, but has raised their productive capabilities, and has lifted the moral tone of the neighborhoods in which they are located. The real business has felt a genuine impetus, which the dealers, virtually unanimously, attribute to the ability of men to save, now that the lure of the saloon has been removed. Banks, women's organizations, and partial payment plan home salesmen note an increase in thrift which they variously estimate from 50 to 75 per cent over the tendency to save during the last year of liquor sales.

From expressed opinions, and from discussions with various persons, chosen at random on the streets, talked with in theaters and other places of amusement, and interviewed in their homes, the results of prohibition in New Orleans can be summarized rather accurately as follows:

Building contractors—Employees more efficient and dependable; result, greater contentment, rather than unrest.

Banks—Savings in New Orleans increased about 30 per cent in year, with prohibition a large contributory, though not the sole, cause.

Charity organizations—Moral effect not discussed, but number of homeless, beggars, and "hangers-on" notably reduced.

Churches—More men attending church; collections larger; needy families fewer.

Hotels—Less trouble with guests; employees more efficient and dependable; revenues made up from other sources, not previously developed.

Juvenile Court—Fewer needy families; less domestic discord; fewer boys in pool-rooms; alimony payments more regular; fewer parents before the court.

Real estate—Beneficial impetus given real estate market; more persons buying homes; saloons now occupied by industries paying better rents and improving neighborhoods.

Restaurants—Profits about the same, because fewer employees are needed and general run of employees are more efficient, honest and reliable. Women's organizations—Home life generally reported as improved.

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AMALGAMATED CASE RULING WELCOMED

Labor Union Officials Say That
Decision in Picketing Case
Will Mean Much in Effort to
Make Strike Order Effective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The decision dismissing the complaint in the suit to dissolve the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and for an injunction restraining it from picketing, will have a far-reaching result on the whole situation in the strike of the clothing trade, according to union officials.

The main basis of the decision was the form of the complaint, which failed to allege that the acts alleged were performed with the knowledge and consent of the members of the organization. The suit was brought against Sidney J. Hillman, individually and as president of the Amalgamated, and other union officials, under a special section of the New York Code of Civil Procedure, which provides for maintenance of an action against the officers of an unincorporated association "upon any cause of action for or upon which the plaintiff may maintain such action against all the associates."

Simple Charge Inadequate

"It is well settled that where the action is so brought," says Justice Bijur, "the plaintiff must allege and prove, and the court must find, that all the members of the association were liable."

"It seems to me quite plain that to allege merely that an association was organized and exists for certain purposes is far from asserting as a matter of fact that all its individual members are pursuing or in favor of pursuing that purpose, or even that they are chargeable, expressly or impliedly, with knowledge thereof, and have therefore acquiesced therein."

"The absence of any allegation that the constitution of the association recites or suggests the alleged unlawful purposes is significant. We are not dealing here with conjecture nor with possibilities of proof, however difficult or intricate, but with allegations of fact to form the basis of a cause of action."

"Thus, in respect to alleged acts, just as in regard to the alleged purposes, we find that the draftsmen of the complaint have significantly omitted the simple averment that all the members of the defendant association have participated therein, or have authorized or ratified the same, or are chargeable with knowledge thereof."

The justice reviewed the charge that the Amalgamated was organized only to destroy the existing industrial structure of private ownership and to

NEW YORK OBJECTS TO HIGHER RATES

Hearing to Be Given on the City's
Motion Against an Advance
by the Telephone Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—When the motion of the city of New York to prevent the New York Telephone Company from increasing its rates comes up before Justice Edward J. Gaynor today, it is expected that the representative of the city corporation counsel will have something to say relative to the coincidence of this attempt to increase the rates with the announcement of the holding company, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, of an increased dividend of from 38 to 40 per cent.

Although the New York company has been granted permission to raise its rates approximately 28 per cent by the Public Service Commission on April 1, the city objects to the increases as unjustified, and it is believed that the dividend announcement by the holding company will make it possible for the city's lawyers to strengthen their plea for an injunction to prevent the higher rates from going into effect.

The city's motion was to have been heard yesterday, but the hearing was postponed until today, by agreement between counsel, as defendant's counsel had been unable to complete his preparation.

The spectacle of telephone companies asking for higher rates and dividends while net earnings and profits show large increases over previous years is not new. Notwithstanding that the corporation's net earnings for 1918 were \$5,352,550 more than in 1917, Theodore N. Vail, then president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, urged in 1919 a general increase in rates amounting to 13 per cent, giving increased costs of construction materials and operating expenses as the reason; he pointed out that "regulated and controlled telephone systems, struggling with the general increase of expense ask only for about 12 per cent increase, while unregulated commodities soar into the hundreds, and relative to the level of unregulated prices, regulated and controlled telephone rates show a decrease of more than 30 per cent."

Part of the 12 per cent increase sought two years ago for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company was supposed to be desired to raise wages and improve a service that badly needed improvement. But the 12 per cent rate was not granted. A new rate schedule outside of this city added \$1,500,000 to the New York company's annual revenues. Wages were raised, service was improved and the shortage of facilities that contributed to bad service began to be filled.

COUNTY INQUIRY CONTINUED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—So complicated is the question of the existing dual system of prisons maintained by the counties and the State of Massachusetts, that the Senate of the General Court has granted an extension of one month to the special committee of the Legislature named for the purpose of investigating the recommendation of the Governor for the consolidation of all jails under the State. This expedient was urged on the ground of economy and better facilities for handling and reconstructing prisoners, and has been opposed throughout by the county political organizations, which recognize in the proposal the taking away of considerable political patronage.



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LABOR AGAINST ANY WAGE REDUCTIONS

Persistent Belief Held by British Trade Unionists That Organized Attempt Is to Be Made to Reduce Standard of Living

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Wherever one goes in trade union circles the most persistent and dominant note is the undisputed belief that an organized attempt is to be made by employers upon the standards of the workers' living. Whether it be coal, engineering, cotton or railways that is discussed, there is a deep-rooted feeling that plans are laid to take advantage of the prevailing slump in trade to reduce wages.

This attitude should be remembered is not the result of the "repeated warnings" in the columns of Labor journals, but built upon incidents that have been brought to the attention of union officials with a view to intervention. It is possible, of course, to read into any trifling and insignificant act that which one looks for. And, though nothing but contempt can be cultivated at the attempt to undermine wages standard through subterfuge and little petty acts of parsimony, the conclusion is forced upon one that there is a tendency on the part of certain Labor leaders to read too much into some of the incidents referred to.

Mr. Hill, the general secretary of the Bommersmakers Society, indignantly protests against a reduction in the earnings of apprentices, and alleges that this is but the introduction to the much wider movement to reduce the wages of shipbuilders generally. Proceeding to warn employers of the danger of playing with fire, he says that "should they (the employers) attempt to enforce a reduction, they may tempt workmen to take more drastic and more effective steps than were taken by the workmen of the same trade in Italy."

The Italian Fiasco

There are people who would regard the foregoing not so much as a warning to employers as a suggestion to work-people to follow the lead to Italian workmen, who seized the factories in a vain and futile attempt to solve their difficulties. Mr. Hill must have left the conference with the employers at York in a bitter frame of mind, and had not quite recovered his usual optimism when he sat down and penned the above; for no responsible official would be guilty of such an indiscretion, especially at a time when there are mouths to be fed and men are quick and easily driven to extremities.

What Mr. Hill has forgotten to remind his members is the fact that of the many fiascos produced by irresponsible elements in the course of the past few years in order to set society right, the Italian idea of capturing the well-known Bianchi works is the last word. After deposing the directors and other heads of departments and running the factory in accordance with their own theories for a few weeks, the fact was gently but firmly borne upon the leaders that things were not working out quite like the book. In the first place, things were not being produced in sufficient quantities; secondly, even when they were, there were difficulties in the way of selling them. To the credit of the leaders, however, they acknowledged their mistake magnificently and invited the managing director to resume his former position.

Joint Control Needed

There is not the slightest reason in the world to believe, if the English workmen were to emulate the export of the Italians, that they would achieve any greater measure of success. If Mr. Hill would inquire among the most thoughtful students in his own organization, men even who are convinced of the need for joint control by the workers in industry, they will tell him that much as they believe in the theory that Labor, in the evolution of society, is ultimately destined to take over and control industry, in the present state of industrial organization and lack of technical and administrative knowledge on their part, the time is simply not ripe for any such experiment.

One cannot quarrel with the boiler-makers' secretary for not being right up to date and in line with what is regarded, rightly or wrongly, as the advanced section of the trade union movement; but one can pick a bone with him when, in an effort to march in step with the industrialists within the union, he gives as a reason for the warning that employers were refusing to stabilize wages.

Reduction V. Increase

If the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is not very much misinformed, Mr. Hill was a party to the agreement between the Engineering and National Employers Federation on the one hand and the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation and the National Federation of General Workers on the other, to stabilize wages for a period of six months from December 15, 1920. To simplify matters, not to get mixed up with federations, this means that representatives of engineering and shipbuilding employers on the one side and of the skilled and unskilled workers on the other, agreed to allow wages to remain undisturbed for a period for six months from the above date; this as a compromise to a demand for a reduction in wages by employers and a demand for an increase in wages by the workers.

Now, whether the Boiler-makers Society has, or has not, declined to be bound by the agreement arrived at with the federation, to which it is

affiliated, because it would prevent it applying for an increase until after June, that offer is still open to it, and while that remains so it is futile—if not wicked—to speak of attempts at reduction, "which, with their whole strength the members must resist."

Six Months' Truce Refused

The Amalgamated Engineering Union, although affiliated to the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, has intimated to the latter that it prefers to deal with the employers direct on questions of wages, and at the December conference refused to enter into an agreement to establish a six-months truce on lines similar to the above. This was reported, in accordance with the constitution of the new organization, to a national conference, when about 430 operative engineers drawn from the lathe, the anvil, and the vise, in addition to the officials, attended to hear a résumé of the negotiations.

There were various attempts to force the issue with the employers, one resolution, happily defeated, urging "a ballot vote of the members be taken as to the total abolition of all overtime and all systems of payment by results to force a decision." Wiser counsels prevailed and the meeting was content to leave the matter in the hands of its executive to immediately open up negotiations with the employers, with a view to the consolidation of wages, and to press for an increase of 6d. per hour; with a further intention to endeavor to obtain the support of other unions in a common effort to press home their demands.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION RESUMES WITH VIGOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

ROME, Italy.—In "Economic Perspectives in 1921," Prof. Giorgio Mortara has an account of Italian emigration before and since the war. During the pre-war period of 1909 to 1913 the number of emigrants from Italy averaged 650,000 annually, and about 500,000 returned to the country. The table of annual emigration is given in round figures as follows:

TRANS-OCEANIC EMIGRATION	
United States and Canada.....	250,000
Argentine Republic.....	70,000
Brazil.....	25,000
Other countries.....	5,000
350,000	

EUROPEAN OR MEDITERRANEAN EMIGRATION

Destination—	
Switzerland.....	50,000
France.....	50,000
Belgium.....	50,000
Austria-Hungary.....	50,000
200,000	

The repatriations equalled two-thirds of the trans-oceanic emigrants and nine-tenths of the European emigrants, and Professor Mortara estimates those living abroad before the war at 6,000,000, distributed as follows:

United States.....	
2,400,000	
Brazil.....	1,000,000
Argentine Republic.....	450,000
Switzerland.....	250,000
Germany.....	120,000
Austria-Hungary.....	110,000
Africa.....	200,000

The emigrants were mainly unskilled, and he estimated them at 32 per cent agricultural laborers, 30 per cent laborers and navvies, 12 per cent laborers in the building trades, 12 per cent workers in various industries. The war naturally resulted in a serious check to emigration, and the annual figures in thousands during this period are given as follows:

European or Mediterranean Countries	
1913.....	1914.....
246	232
79	67
1915.....	1916.....
74	142
33	15
24	4

The end of the war gave a fresh impetus to emigration. In 1919 there were 230,000 emigrants (136,000 continental and 94,000 trans-oceanic); and in 1920 it is estimated that the number must have exceeded 400,000. There has been a considerable change in the countries to which emigration takes place. Continental is at present more important than trans-oceanic emigration, which is hindered by lack of means of transport and other difficulties. Of the trans-oceanic emigrants 80 per cent go to the United States of America and Canada, 14 per cent to Argentina, and 5 per cent to Brazil; of continental emigrants 72 per cent to France, 14 per cent to Switzerland and only 3 per cent to other countries of central Europe.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN INDUSTRIAL FINLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

HELSINKI, Finland.—The Ministry of the Interior has now received reports from the employers' union and others, from which it appears that the state of unemployment varies greatly within the different industries. For some there is no unemployment, nor is any apprehended, as for instance in the saw mills and the textile industries, whilst there is a very considerable degree of unemployment in the paper, footwear, building, wood products, and glass industries.

There is also much unemployment in the metal industries. Within some branches, wages have already been reduced and it will soon become necessary to reduce them in all industries. The forest workers have already had their wages reduced 30 per cent and the men in the building industries 20 per cent. The metal-workers trade union has definitely refused to agree to the reduction in wages demanded by the employers' union. The men maintain that the index number has not yet fallen so much that it justifies a reduction in wages. On the other hand the trade union is willing to agree to a reduction of the weekly working hours,

ECONOMIC VALUE OF UPPER SILESIA

It Is Claimed That the Possession of Coal Mines of Upper Silesia Is Needed for Poland's Economic Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Most of the western economists are said to be of opinion that Upper Silesia is economically so closely knit with Germany that its severance would cause an economic upheaval in Germany of a revolutionary character, and, what is of greater moment, might thwart the development of German economic life to such an extent as to damage the capacity of that country to pay to the Allies the indemnities imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. This view is strongly supported by J. M. Keynes in his book, "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." As for Poland, the same opinion alleges that her connection with Upper Silesia is very loose, and that the latter country, not being indispensable for the independent economic existence of Poland, would constitute only a source of excess wealth.

This view, according to Polish authorities, is based on a complete ignorance of the economic conditions of Poland and an illustration of this is pointed out that Mr. Keynes assumes in his book that the coal supply consumed in Poland in 1913 amounted to 10,500,000 tons of which only 1,600,000 tons were imported from Upper Silesia. As a matter of fact, it is stated, the consumption of coal in Poland in 1913 was double the amount given by Mr. Keynes. As for the number 1,600,000 tons, that was only the amount of coal imported from Upper Silesia to Congress (Russian) Poland. The actual import of coal to all the lands which now constitute the Polish State was, before the war, more than five times larger.

A close study of the industries of Upper Silesia and of its value for Poland and Germany respectively, is said by Polish authority to lead to the inevitable conclusion that for Germany Upper Silesia is only a source of excess wealth, while for Poland its possession means the basis of her independent economic existence. Without the Upper Silesian coal Germany will not only be able to cover her own needs but will still have large quantities left for export, while Poland, deprived of this coal, will manage to exist only with great difficulty.

In order to prove the above statements, statistical data are given by Poland, concerning the most important branches of Upper Silesian industry, in order to make clear the real value of this industry for Poland and Germany, respectively. From the figures given it is made clear that the consumption of Upper Silesian coal in Poland amounted in 1913 to 40.4 per cent of the total consumption in Poland. In proportion to the total coal production of Upper Silesia, the exports into Poland amounted to 13.2 per cent. If Upper Silesia were united with Poland, the total consumption of Upper Silesian coal in Poland—Upper Silesia included—would amount to two-thirds of the total Polish consumption.

Turning to the part played by the Upper Silesian coal in the German coal-balance sheet, it is shown that the consumption of such coal in Germany, within her present frontiers, amounted in 1913 only to 8.9 per cent of the total consumption in Germany, the corresponding figures as given above, in the case of Poland, being 40.4 per cent. It is further shown that after covering the pre-war home consumption, and fulfilling her obligations of 24,000,000 tons per year to the Allies, Germany will still have a considerable amount for export, even without the Saar Valley and Alsace-Lorraine.

Output Insufficient

With Poland, the case is said to be very different. The output of the Polish collieries is far from sufficient for the country's needs. The deficiencies have to be made good from Upper Silesia. Also, the coke industries for the glass industry Poland can only get from Upper Silesia, and hence she claims that the possession of the coal mines of Upper Silesia is a prime condition of her economic independence.

Following the position of the coal question, the position of the iron industry of Upper Silesia in its relation to the industrial balance sheet of Germany is dealt with, and also the prospects of progress and development for the industry. (1) In the case of Upper Silesia remaining a province of Germany, and (2) if it were reunited to Poland. In 1913 there were in Upper Silesia 36 big foundries, of which 29 were in a state of active production. It is shown that Germany has supplied Upper Silesia with only an insignificant amount of iron ore, representing 23 per cent of total consumption.

Imports from Germany. At the present time, after the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, where there are rich iron-ore seams, the imports from Germany to Upper Silesia are said to be necessary on the decrease. On the other hand, in the Polish lands bordering on Upper Silesia are large supplies of iron ore which, in the event of reunion, could be used to help the iron industry. From further figures it is shown that the part played by the Upper Silesian iron industry in relation to the needs of Germany is insignificant but that the opposite is the case with Poland.

The geographical position of Upper Silesia is said to favor a union with Poland rather than with Germany. Its situation between Galicia and

Congress Poland made it necessary, even before the war, for its products to be transported by railways quite a long way before they reached the nearest German market. At the present moment, owing to the fact that the Grand Duchy of Posen and West Prussia have been handed to Poland, these conditions have become still more unfavorable. Upper Silesia is not connected with Germany by waterways except by the river Oder, which, in its upper part, is not navigable. In contrast, the real German centers of coal and iron industry have at their disposal such a perfect waterway as the Rhine, that Upper Silesia is menaced by competition.

From data it is shown that in Poland there is a splendid market open for Upper Silesia. Just as the Polish lands are said to be the natural market for the eastward expansion of almost all the products of the Upper Silesian industries, so, too, is the latter country dependent on Polish raw materials and food products. The timber imports into Upper Silesia are entirely dependent on the Polish lands. It is stated that Germany cannot give Upper Silesia all that Poland can, and that she will never be a good market for Upper Silesian products.

STEP TO GIVE INDIA GREATER POWERS

Opening of New Legislatures Marks a Boldness of Policy Hardly Ever Surpassed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—A notable move toward self-government in India is seen in the step taken in February by the Duke of Connaught, who formally opened the two new legislative bodies that will in future constitute the Government of India.

In the opinion of a high official at the British-India Office, the recent ceremony performed by the Duke marks the institution of an experiment that for boldness of policy has hardly, if ever, been surpassed, as applied to the subject of self-government within this or any other empire. Notwithstanding the tremendous responsibility that the Government of India places upon the shoulders of the people of India, the official referred to expressed his confidence to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Indians will rise to the necessity of the occasion and stand the test of the bitter opposition of the Extremists.

The Indian Legislature consists of the Governor-General and two chambers, namely, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. The former is limited to 60 members, 33 of whom are elected, and 27 nominated by the Governor-General, and will continue for five years. The Legislative Assembly consists of 144 members, of whom 108 are elected by constituencies, and 40 nominated by the Governor-General, and will continue for three years, but either period may be extended or curtailed by order of the Governor-General. Automatically with the formation of the new chamber, the old single chamber Legislative Council was abolished.

Freedom of Action

It is pointed out that though great freedom of action has been given to the chambers, the Governor-General has always the privilege of addressing the Legislative Assembly on any point that he considers necessary upon which special emphasis should be laid, and with the other self-governing dominions, the consent of the Crown must always be obtained to any bill before it can be put on the statute book or brought into force.

By gradual stages, as Indians become more accustomed to self-government, what at present may seem some restrictions will be removed. The hope was expressed to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that before very long there will be not only British India but also native states under one self-governing Parliament. At present what are known as "native states" are not within the jurisdiction of the Government of India Act, but each state is governed by its own native ruler, and in most cases under the supervision of the representative of the British Government.

The opening of the legislative bodies closely preceded another ceremony of great import to the future of India, namely, the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes, which, it was stated, has for its object closer cooperation among the rulers of the native states, thus doing away with many of the jealousies and rivalries that have been so detrimental to Indian progress in the past.

A Great Epoch

In conclusion, the official at the India Office remarked to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "It is an experiment and a bold one, and will in my opinion prove successful; furthermore, the opening of these chambers marks a great epoch in the annals of Indian history, and I am convinced she (India) will prove worthy of the great trust with which she has been endowed."

It is learned that the Secretary of State for India has received from the Government of India information with regard to the reception at Delhi of the Duke of Connaught, that all functions passed off very well, though the non-cooperators were successful in reducing the size of the crowds of spectators. A very impressive ceremony was the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes. A large gathering of princes attended it, and they accorded His Royal Highness a most cordial welcome. His speech at the inauguration of the Legislature was very well received by its members. Frequent and general applause was elicited by it, particularly by the portion containing a personal appeal, by which a deep impression was made on the audience.

PAPER TRUST AND PRESS OF MADRID

Owing to Paper Shortage Trust Now Supplies Newspapers for One Month, Pending Some Modification in the Tariffs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MADRID, Spain.—Those who have lived in Spain, and many who have not, know what a very considerable feature of the life of the capital is the press thereof. It is said by those who are well capable of comparing the presses of the world, that there is none more intense, more serious, more enterprising, and in its way more thorough, than that of Madrid. It has its faults like all the rest, and one of them seems to be that it overrates its own importance, and does at times take itself with too desperate seriousness. But it is always interesting, its rivalries, exclusively personal as they might seem to be, are made public affairs and the papers talk about each other very often as much as they talk about the government, appearing to think that their respective deliverances are of equal consequence with those emanating from the blue ministerial bench in the Congress. And perhaps they are often right in this. There is no press with a higher tone, and on the whole it is difficult to think of one more honest. Most of the papers have their own definite politics, and are the recognized supporters of particular parties or interests. There is no secret about it, and as in a large proportion of cases it is clearly impossible for some of these papers to make a profit on their circulation and advertising revenues, it is fairly presumed that they are assisted by party funds. But after that there is an excellent independence.

Everybody knows, for example, that the highly dignified "Epoca," edited by the Marquis de Valdeiglesias, was the organ of the official Conservative Party, the *Diario*, and that Mr. Dato continually inspired it. The government breathed through these careful columns, well sprinkled as they are with news of the very best Spanish society. Is there a grand ball, or some other splendid but purely society function in one of the palaces in Madrid (and some of these affairs, especially when foreign notabilities come to Madrid, are very splendid indeed and would be described in many columns in the newspapers of other countries if they happened there), the "Epoca" is generally the only paper with an account of it.

Society Disdained

The rest of the press, even in this monarchical and aristocratic country, rather disdains society, which is strange, while as for the "Epoca" it is an exceptional thing to find it offered for sale in the public places like the other papers. The women and children who late at night shrilly cry out the names of the Madrilenian journals they have for sale in the Puerta del Sol, in the Alcala and the Carrera de San Jeronimo, are never heard to shout the title of the "Epoca," but it has its circulation, effected largely through subscription, and special deliveries just the same.

Then there is the "Accion," another Conservative but a very different kind of newspaper, which not only, like many others, has a cartoon on the front page but, unlike any other, gives it a dash of color: The "Accion," then, is the Maurist journal, the organ of the extreme right, and the wing of the Conservative Party which stands rather for old tradition and much inclined to fireworks in its procedure. In the same way every body knows that the "Diario Universal" is the organ of the Count de Romanones and his Liberal following, and so forth. Now and then there are newcomers to the Madrilenian circle, and with all the customary Spanish courtesy and dignity all the others are welcome, political shades on such occasions never making any difference.

Its "Dear Colleague"

Thus you will find the strongest and most dignified monarchical paper referring to a wild Republican or Socialist sheet as "its dear colleague," and any reference is always introduced in such terms. When, for lack of support, one of the number drops out and bids farewell to the public, the others express their regret. If it is said that the papers take themselves too seriously and overestimate the public interest in their own personalities, one is not sure after all that they have not educated the people up to taking the full amount of interest.

During recent times it has been evident that a change is coming over the Madrilenian press, ever so slowly maybe, but certainly. The "Epoca," dealing with some points of the present crisis upon the paper supply, has been led to remark upon the favor with which big headlines are being received in some quarters and declares that some Madrilenian newspapers are coming under English and American influences, plainly suggesting that they may be none the better for them. At the same time the Conservative paper points to the press of France, and says that there is a model of condensation, a high class and tone, good articles and sober statement all done in a very few pages. But for this the "Epoca" is taken to task at once and fairly. It overlooked the fact that the Paris press on the short side in the matter of pages is not so much because of inclination as because of

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts
"A Bright Spot on the Town"
The Rike-Kumler Co.
Est. 1853 Main at Second
DAYTON, OHIO
SOUTH BEND, IND.

economic conditions which have forced the reduction in the size of the papers, while, as for the rest, the neutral judge would probably say, that Madrid has nothing to learn in journalism from Paris.

Sizes of Newspapers

But this question of the size of the papers has now become one of the greatest, and with it are associated some points in the progress of the newspapers of the capital. The "Sol" is the journal that makes the biggest headlines, but it puts good stuff under them, and this newspaper, started during the war, and brilliantly edited by Manuel Anser, is a combination of some of the best styles of England and America, with all vagaries omitted and some strong character of its own. But the "Sol" (which in the matter of politics is more or less independent, with strong Liberal leanings and a special enmity against the former *Diario*, inspired by the former Premier with the paper supply question to the disadvantage of the "Sol"), is in a position apart from the rest in more ways than size and appearance in that it has the paper trust behind it, which fact has enabled it to do what it has done. It has made itself a power in Spain that has to be reckoned with in present and future contingencies as no other paper has.

Owing to the cost of paper and the governmental regulations the price of each copy to the public is now 20 centimos, yet despite this and the fact that the Spanish railways are so notoriously slow that Tuesday morning's paper does not reach out-of-the-way corners of the country like Coruna and Vigo until about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening—and sometimes not then—it is waited for patiently and very large quantities are sold in all these provincial places. Only one other newspaper has anything like the same general popularity and that is the daily and finely done "A. B. C."

These are not matters affecting the newspapers only, in which case there would be no justification for relating them. Two strong influences are being rapidly promoted by them, the first being the conception in the provinces, of Spain as distinct from the separate regions, and of Spanish politics, policy and interests as above those of the local ayuntamientos, and secondly, a desire for education to the point of being able to read. The rustic and provincial Spaniard who has grown up without this ability, and never regretted the fact, is beginning in many cases to feel his deficiencies as never before when he sees his friends reading all this wonderful news of what is happening in the great world beyond the horizon of his own district and even beyond the seas.

Cinema's Influence

And let it be added also that the cinema, which has achieved enormous popularity in Spain and is to be found in every little village, has played a preliminary part in stirring this curiosity. Imagination having been inflamed, the people feel they would like to know more about the happenings in the world, and be sure that they are true this time. All these are important considerations in the great matter of the development of the Madrilenian press and its passage through the various crises. The association of the "Sol" with the paper trust is a naturally a difficult factor in the situation, and it causes some asperities. The paper supply being short, and foreign supplies having to be resorted to, there was governmental interference with the matter some time ago, a maximum size being laid down so that certain papers might not have advantage over others. The "Sol" did not like this. The time has now come round when there have to be more modifications of the situation. The paper trust says it cannot continue to supply the newspapers as before unless a tariff is put on all imported foreign paper, every time except that upon which newspapers are printed, and that unless such tariff is imposed it will be unable to produce paper of any sort.

Consequently it would not make any further definite contracts to supply it. This has opened up many further points of difficulty, there have been meetings between the proprietors of all the Madrid papers and the trust, and the former, or the Assembly as they call themselves, have had many long and anxious conferences on their own situation. A point that has been taken is that it would be all very well to denounce the trust, but after all the trust, whatever may be its faults, represents the paper industry in Spain and it is not desired to destroy that, for the benefit of the designer. As it is, a temporary arrangement has been

reached by which the trust supplies the newspapers for a month, during which it is hoped some arrangement may be reached with the government upon the tariff question, and that then all will go smoothly. If not, the Spanish paper supply may be cut off, and then there is no telling what may happen.

Rationing Newspapers

But besides this, the Madrid newspapers, after two long conferences each of which lasted five hours, have come to a further decision to ration themselves in the matter of paper, and stop all internecine competition such as leads to excessive use of it. This has been done, or attempted before, and was not a brilliant success. There emerged from these last conferences a string of regulations, approved unanimously, that newspapers sold at 10 centimos should not consist of more than 6500 square centimeters, and that the price should be raised to 15, 20 and 25 centimos proportionately. In the case of papers having space of from 13,000 to 25,000 centimeters, and so on upward.

The results of this mutual, unanimous and voluntary decision have been interesting. The order was to come into force on a certain day, and on the morning of that day some of the newspapers disregarded the regulation; they had agreed to and came out full size. The evening papers, astonished at such lapses, naturally considered that they too might exercise freedom, and most of them came out full size, while next day all the lot of them, morning and evening, disregarded the rule they had so solemnly made and sworn to after 10 hours of anxious consideration.

Sunday Rest

All that has happened seems to be that one or two of the papers like the "Epoca," that had established the custom of giving a special Sunday supplement with their Saturday night editions, to make up for the fact of there being no Sunday papers, have dropped such supplements. The "descanso dominical," or Sunday rest, is quite an established success in the newspaper world now, and while now and then, when some really big news comes to hand on a Sunday some enterprising unit risks everything and comes out with it, the new system is generally accepted and abided by. Its success is a matter for reflection on the part of those associated with great reforms, such as the wet and dry problem.

A year ago the government determined that all newspaper workers in the offices and outside them should have a complete rest on Sunday—not on any other day, but on Sunday. That meant that there should be no evening papers on Sunday, and no morning papers on Mondays. The new law was said to be ridiculous and few believed that it would endure. But it has done, and for a year there have been no Sunday night papers and no Monday morning papers. The latter state of things often seems rather a nuisance, but Madrid has learned to go without them, and as the result of this it sometimes has an idea now that it could learn to go without anything except simple sustenance.

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DANISH CENSUS FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The figures of the census of Denmark taken in February 1, show that the population of the whole country is now 3,268,807—an increase of 347,537 over 1916. This total figure includes 163,404 from North Schleswig, so that the net increase over the last census is actually 184,133. The average yearly increase has been 1.34 against 1.5 from 1911 to 1916, and 1.27 from 1906 to 1911.

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CHINA ALERT TO NEEDS OF FUTURE

Country in Many Significant Ways Is, Like Japan, Actively in Pursuit of Western Aids to Her Future Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A short time ago, between 30 and 40 Chinese girls, in charge of a matron, arrived in Paris from their homes in the Eastern Empire. They will stay in the French capital, and elsewhere in France, for some years, imbibing a European education, on the completion of which they will return to China. There is no doubt, they will be lost sight of, but their influence will, for all that, be felt. For they are representatives—and women representatives—of a rising stream of influence which is destined to have great effect upon the future of the vast world of the East.

It is the influence which in the neighboring country of Japan already has had great effect upon an Eastern race for centuries quite contentedly aloof from the civilization of the West. The phenomenal progress in Western ideas has raised Japan to the status of a great power and has numbered her among the leading nations of the world. In its details it comprises a swift assimilation of Western political, scientific, and industrial methods—and Japan's use of what she has learned is plain to see.

Centuries of Tradition
China, a more vastly spread and more unwieldy conglomeration of peoples, is much more deeply buried within its own centuries of tradition. But China, too, is astir. She no longer ignores the world outside her. She is awakening to the needs of her future.

The object-lesson of Japan no doubt has had powerful influence upon her, and, later in the day though it be, China in many significant ways is similarly and actively in pursuit of Western aids to her development. One of the most interesting examples of this is to be found in the system of attaching young Chinese to European centers of education. The batch of Chinese girls now in Paris is by no means an isolated phenomenon. On the contrary, Chinese students have been coming to Europe during the last 40 years, and there are few who have not at one time or another met groups of these young men in London or in provincial cities. But the system under which they have come hitherto is not regarded as the best or the most likely to have fruitful result and continuous effort is abroad with a view to its improvement.

In Europe itself the scheme is carefully supervised by skilled officials, and its gradual development into the important thing it is meant to be is their constant care.

Government Control
Already, however, it is an important thing in respect of some of its features. There are two classes of Chinese students who come to Europe to be educated. One class is directly and from first to last in the care of the Chinese Government. It consists of students of Chinese universities who have been selected by their professors as eligible for special training abroad, and who, when they come to Europe, are supported during their term of study by government grants. The other class consists of students desirous of coming and prepared to support themselves while in Europe. This they may do after approval of their claims by the Ministry of Education. On the return to China both classes alike are subject to government control. The state-supported students, necessarily, are government employees, and are provided by the government with work. The self-supported students may or may not be employed by the government. It has first call upon them, but if government work is not available, these students are free to employ themselves where they please.

At the present time there are in Europe some 2500 Chinese students, of whom 200 are supported by the government and 1200 are self-supporting. The latter are allowed to accept employment in Europe if by that means they are the better enabled to pay part of the cost of their education. The subjects chiefly studied are political economy, economics generally, engineering, chemistry, and philosophy, and the universities in this country at which Chinese students are attending comprise those of London, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. In respect of the bulk of these young men, some few of whom also are at Oxford and at Cambridge.

Education of the Chinese
There is now on foot a proposal, made by the China Association, for increasing the number of Chinese students in Great Britain. The importance of the result of the recent visit to China of a French mission of inquiry into economic and educational matters is the approval, this month, by the Government of China, of a scheme, to be conducted jointly by China and France, for the establishment of a commercial school at Shanghai. Thus the education movement is strongly afoot in many directions. The influence of the United States already is great within China itself, and education is often pursued with a view to the adoption of American commercial ideas. France, too, is increasingly energetic concerning its relations with China, and there, too, education of the Chinese is part of the process of a mutual understanding. The relations between Great Britain and China, moreover, are increasingly cordial, and the fact cannot fail to be reflected in the aims of the country's education system. And all these contacts with the world outside result more and more surely in Chinese opinion of the wisdom of educating her sons—and

PROTEST AGAINST TELEPHONE RATES

British Campaign Is Carried on by Questions in Parliament, and by the Press and Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Protests from all quarters against the new telephone charges continue to reach the Postmaster-General, Mr. H. H. K. The campaign is carried on by questions in Parliament, by resolutions, severe or despairing, from important commercial councils, and by deputations of representatives of the press and industry. On the whole, it appears that the defense of the new rates has been well marshaled, while the campaign of protest shows signs of hurried preparations. The net result is that the new rates will come into force tomorrow—or, in the case of old subscribers, as soon after as existing contracts expire—and that the government has consented to the appointment of a select committee "to inquire into the organization and administration of the telephone service and the method of making charges."

New Method of Charging
Much of the organized protest can be traced to an attempt to make political capital out of an inevitable increase in the scale of charges, but, on the other hand, much is the result of general concern of commercial men, the nature of whose business demands an almost continual use of the telephone. Under the new scale of charges by message rate, if in the heavy user, generally, who pays the greatest proportional increase over the old rate. This fact has drawn the main forces of the attack upon the new method of charging. Admitting the need for increased charges, it was not difficult for the Postmaster-General to defend a change that the chief countries of the world had already made, and which obviously was designed to place the burden of the increase on those who received most from the service.

The large estimated deficit on telephone of £4,500,000 for the year 1920 to 1921 was in itself sufficient justification for an immediate increase. But in addition to this the Postmaster-General was able to show that since 1914 the charges for the service had increased by 100 per cent. During that period railway passenger rates had increased 75 per cent, freight rates 100 per cent, while the rates for municipal services in the majority of districts have increased over 100 per cent. Under the proposed new charges, the average increase in cost will be 67 per cent as against present rates, and 50 per cent as against the rates of 1914.

Case for Increase
The case for an increase in charges, under the present administration, therefore, seemed reasonable, and the method of apportioning the increase the weakest point for attack. It was possible to demonstrate that although the general average increase was only 67 per cent over present charges, in certain cases increases of well over 100 per cent would be imposed. In support of this contention large users of the telephone were selected, and subscribers whose business depended almost entirely upon the telephone. The reply to this, of course, was that under any change some individual subscribers would suffer more than others, the only question at issue was whether the old flat rate was generally fairer to all subscribers than the new message rate, or vice versa.

The Postmaster-General pointed out that under a flat rate system, it was inevitable that the smaller user paid a relatively higher proportion of the cost of the service than the heavy user. This inequality would be greater than ever if the rates were increased under the old system. Finally, it was advanced that the larger users, from which class the examples were drawn, only represented a small proportion of the subscribers. An analysis of the returns shows that only 2 per cent of the subscribers make between 5000 and 6000 calls per annum, and only 6 per cent over 600 calls. The greater percentage of subscribers make only between 500 and 1000 calls per annum.

The case against the new rates was partly based on the assumption that lower rates would tend to increase the service, and increased service would lower individual cost. Within certain limits, of course, that applies to almost every business, but in the case of telephones its application appears to be strictly limited.

Economy of Service
Figures brought forward by the Postmaster-General indicate that while an exchange for 200 subscribers costs about 8s. per line, an exchange for 10,000 subscribers costs about 17s. per line. As the number of connected subscribers increases, the operating mechanism becomes more and more elaborate and complicated. Between the question of individual hardships, and the fallacy of attempting to reduce costs by increase of the service, the force of the campaign against the new rates seems to be in danger of dissipating itself. The larger question of the general economy of the service, which has been side-tracked during the recent discussion, is directly within the terms of reference of the newly appointed select committee. Meanwhile the Postmaster-General has promised that if the new charges produce any considerable surplus, he will make an immediate reduction in the subscription fees.

ANDREW MARVELL

Satirist, Poet and Legislator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hull, or to give the city its correct designation as found in constitutional and municipal documents, Kingston-upon-Hull, is this year holding high festival at the celebration of the tercentenary of the birth of one of its most famous citizens—Andrew Marvell, who, in the words of his biographer, Dove, was "one of the most incorruptible patriots that England or any other country ever produced. A character so exalted and pure as to have been a corrupt age and overawed even majesty itself."

His father, the Rev. Andrew Marvell, a Cambridge man by birth and

wage from his constituents for the duty of representing them, for during the period of his parliamentary office, members of Parliament were paid 5s. 8d. for every day that Parliament sat, this money being paid by the corporation out of the borough funds. Marvell regarded his work as of importance and the voluminous reports of the parliamentary proceedings which he wrote to the Hull Corporation, which body was responsible for his salary, and which correspondence is now on public exhibition in that city, shows the conscientious manner in which he carried out his duties.

Marvell's interests were many, as many and varied as those of the famous Elias Ashmole, though vastly different, for while the latter turned with ease from history to archaeology, heraldry, botany, estate management,

cially to be regretted because when he was not to put it vulgarly, "trying to be clever," he wrote with the directness and sincerity which characterized his recorded actions. That noble Puritan hymn, "Bermudas," for instance, with the exquisite simplicity of its ending:

Thus sang they, in the English boat,
An holy and a cheerful note:
And all the way, to guide their chime,
With falling ears they kept the time:

the delicious opening of "The Picture of Little T. C. in a Prospect of Flowers":

See with what simplicity
This nymph begins her golden days!
In the green grass she loves to lie,
And there with her fair aspect plays
The wilder flowers and gives them names,
But only with the roses plays.

And then comes the description of the first stanza of "The Mower to the Glowworms":

Ye living lamps, by whose dear light
The nightingale does sit so late,
And studying all the summer night,
Her maliceless songs does meditate:

all these are things which the greatest artist in words could not have bettered.

But what has chiefly attracted many modern readers to Marvell is his appreciation of nature for its own sake and not merely as the background for the comedy of nymphs and shepherds (though he wrote some dainty Theocritean idylls in miniature) or for the reveals of folk folk beneath the moon. It is true that he did not anticipate the romantic's love of nature's wilder aspects and moods; the moorlands of his native Yorkshire have no place in his poetry, and he was more at home in gardens than in the open country; but the garden of his choice was no geometrical design of symmetrical parterres, trim hedges and weedless paths but a place

So with roses overgrown,
And lilies, that you would it guess
To be a little wilderness.

Such gardens he had actually known—at Winstead, at Hull, and at Nunappleton. In them he got into a rapport with the good green earth:

Annihilating all things made
To a green thought in a green shade

by virtue of which he seems much nearer to ourselves than anyone who was to come for another hundred and fifty years.

As a Pamphleteer

He resisted to the utmost in all his writings the many insidious attempts that were being made in his day to restore the Roman Catholic faith in England and to destroy parliamentary government. He was a lover of and a strong believer in a free constitution and in the last work that he published, "An Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government," he emphasized this to such a degree that Mr. Birrell says, in making a quotation from the book, that he knows of "no passage in any of our institutional writers of equal merit."

Marvell's most important prose work, "The Rehearsal Transposed," was a reply to Samuel Parker, afterward Bishop of Oxford, and was a decided success, for, as Burnet says, "He had all the men of wit on his side." Parker is the accredited author of the reply to the question, "What is the best body of divinity?" "That which would help a man to keep a coach and six horses." Parker wrote a reply to Marvell's work, which at once sent Marvell back to his quill and horn of ink, and shortly afterward came a more lengthy, witty, and stinging retort, but containing withal many gems of wisdom.

His writings were marked with such vigor and fertility that Anthony Wood has described him as the founder of "the newly refined art (though much in fashion ever since) of sporting and searing buffoonery." Bishop Burnet called him "the liveliest droll of the age, who wrote in a burlesque strain, but with so peculiar and entertaining a conduct that, from the King to the tradesman, his books were read with great pleasure." Charles II, against whom and whose court many of his

works were directed, deemed him the best prose satirist of his age.

Aubrey, the antiquarian, with whom he was on terms of personal friendship, describes him as being "of a middling stature, pretty strong set, roundish faced, cherry-cheeked, hazel eyes, brown hair." In his conversation he was modest and of very few words.

IMPORT PROHIBITION PROBLEM IN NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—By the King's order-in-council there will be no import prohibition in Norway, but a regulation of the rates of duty will take place according to the view of the Victualizing Department. During the past few months several applications have been made to the department for protection against foreign competition, supposed to be more or less disturbing to the Norwegian industries. Especially has the German competition given rise to much complaint.

Because of the value of the mark and the low wages in Germany, the German commodities usually can be sold much cheaper than the Norwegian products. The duty fixed as a unit of weight, and not as an ad valorem duty, originally amounted to 15 per cent of the value, but owing to the disturbed level of prices, protection has been made more or less illusory. The department is of the opinion that keeping the check on foreign commodities away, will not at all change the present high price of provisions. The level of prices will be lowered only through free competition and a trade free from all restrictions.

Over 100 concerns have been dealt with with a view to an eventual import regulation, but the existence of very few of them can be said to be made impossible by foreign competition. The desired effect of an import prohibition will not be produced, till months have passed away, and the immediate aid against the lack of employment an import prohibition will not appear to be more effective than a regulation of the rates of duty, even if it takes more time to arrange it. Such a regulation produces an instantaneous effect.

At this temporary arrangement the lesser value of money will be considered, so that the rates give the same protection which was obtained by the revision of the tariff in 1905. The foreign competition will not disappear completely, but will regulate the prices in case the Norwegian industries might neglect the strictest economy in their running. In these efforts the Norwegian laborers also must take part, obtaining a greater activity and submitting to a reduction of the wages, when these cannot be omitted. In very special cases, however, an import prohibition of one single commodity might be established.

PROTECTION ASKED FOR FARM PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHARLESTON, South Carolina.—At a called meeting here of the members of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, a resolution was adopted asking the United States Senators from this State to vote in favor of legislation which would afford protection to American farm products. The rice and peanut industries in this State were emphasized at the meeting as being especially hard hit by Japanese competition.

PARLIAMENT HEARS OF SINN FEIN FEARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Remarkable disclosures were recently made in the House of Commons by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who warned the House that Irish outrages in England were "only just beginning." The disclosures were based on a memorandum, captured at the Sinn Fein headquarters quite recently, which read as follows:

"Large-scale operations are of paramount importance. I fear, however, that the volunteers abroad, owing to their lack of training, cannot be relied on absolutely for operations on a large scale with certainty of success. Liverpool gives the greatest hope. Manchester is hopeless. London will do something on a small scale. I have no knowledge of Glasgow, but from a report just received it is clear that they have no military instinct and apparently no training."

"There are possibilities in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Local operations could well be carried out in Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The following operations can be carried on, but obviously they require a considerable amount of preparation: Destruction of large ships by fire, destruction of buildings, blast furnaces, coal mines, aqueducts, telegraph and telephone systems, wrecking of trains and tramways, destruction of farm property."

"The staff officer in charge of operations abroad should be given a free hand. A considerable amount more could have been done in Liverpool were I allowed a freer hand."

"My instructions were to carry out such operations as would cause the least amount of unemployment. Directly the opposite is required, particularly at the present moment."

"Operations should also be directed in such a channel as to encourage direct action by large bodies of communists and unemployed, and encourage the mob in the direction of looting. The hands of the officer in charge should not be tied by any considerations of the life of enemy subjects. If one train could be wrecked, the effect would be to cause extra alarm and to increase expense also by extra watching of the line and by running pilot engines."

"If a gas works were blown up no doubt lives would be lost, but the effect of throwing a town into darkness would be to encourage mobs to loot."

"That is as serious a document as could well be imagined," commented Sir Hamar. "I wish to impress upon the House that these Sinn Fein conspirators mean to do their best to carry it out. They have done some of these things already. They will do more."

SOUTHWEST AFRICAN MANDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South Africa News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The text of the mandate over Southwest Africa has been published. It provides that the territory will become an integral portion of the Union. Forced labor is not permitted, except for essential public works, and pay for such labor must be adequate. The supply of intoxicants to natives is prohibited and the military training of natives is not permitted, except for purposes of local defense. No military or naval base or fortifications may be constructed. This mandate applies to Samoa, Nauru Island, and former German islands in the Pacific south of the Equator, including New Guinea.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comment

It would seem almost impossible for anyone not an expert in fashions to realize that every one of the great houses here is absolutely individual, and their style can be recognized by the practiced eye. Now the Maison Prunet of the Place Vendôme seems to present a very vivid sense of activity in its models. This house caters a good deal for American women, and probably for this reason their creations are especially practical and simple.

A tailor-made costume in light cinnamon brown has a subtle leather jacket exactly to match, and a finely traced pattern in a darker shade covered the entire surface of the little coat, lending distinction to the ensemble. A very attractive dark blue dress was in crêpe marocain, simply made, having as sole trimming a narrow neckband of heavy dark blue lace and short sleeves of the same. When compared with the ornate monstrosities of past decades this dress is almost startling in its severe simplicity. Another delightful afternoon dress, "robes de style," as they are called here, was in golden brown taffeta. A full, ample skirt nearly touched the ground, and an embroidered net tablier, or apron, ornamented the front. The bodice, tightly draped round the figure, was décolleté in the 1850 style with a bertha of the same material.

There are two distinctly different modes for evening frocks now competing for public favor. An illustration of the new picture frock now soliciting approval was made in a lovely pale blue tissue woven with silver. The bodice was swathed closely to the figure and was finished off with a band of Chinese embroidery falling to the hem of the skirt in front. The dress stands on its own merits, the perfection of its woven tissue.

An example of the style preferred by the Parisienne was in black satin, draped as to the skirt, in a soft, satiny Spanish lace with a straight edge to it. This lace fell in graceful folds on either side of the short skirt. The bodice in finest jet was ornamented where it met the skirt with plaques of Egyptian shalé, in blue and silver, which lent quite an Eastern note to an otherwise Western garment. A beautiful dress for a fine summer's day was in white crêpe de Chine trimmed with black lace, cloak to match in the same combination, the top part white, and the black lace forming the round of the cape. All these dresses are wonderfully neat and ladylike. Crêpe marocain seems to be a material much in favor this season, also a very silky, fine cloth, almost a poplin.

A useful dress in black crêpe marocain was relieved with the new color, neither a chestnut, cherry shade. There was a loosely fitting sack coat to match, which made a sort of costume one could wear on a very hot day and be comfortable in it.

More than ever the new generation of women, alert, energetic and capable, is catered for by the "grand couturier." He has come to know that the present-day woman will no longer submit to be dressed like a fashion plate, but wishes to express her own individuality through the medium of an expert who will assist her in the process. There is, therefore, a most decided improvement in recent models because, although womanhood is still more or less under the bondage of creative commercialism in clothes, this factor is swift to interpret new tendencies in the world it caters for and hastens to cope with the demand. The new handbags illustrate this idea, for they are of small dimensions and are held by a loop only. On this loop is seen the monogram of an expert who will assist her in the process. Red is a favorite color for these little bags, which are both neat and practical.

Hats were much bigger, and for young girls there are "capelines" of crinoline straw trimmed with bunches of grapes toning with the frock. There is no doubt that whatever fashion decrees should go forth as to color from the celebrated workshops of the world in this metropolis, French women are unmoved in the determination to wear nothing else but black; for at any big social function in the daytime it is the greatest exception to see any color at all. At a recent musical party, a nice frock of filmy lace was worn over black satin, and to relieve it a small salmon ribbon rosette with long streamers, as a novelty; large black hats with here and there long sweeping plumes. The ribbon cockades. Very little jewelry is worn in the daytime, and not very much in the evening; but nearly every one possesses a pearl necklace, or an excellent counterfeit.

There is quite a fancy this spring for tailor-made gray suits of the plainest description in the suitings worn by men in the country. With a black hat this costume is very smart and is a useful asset to the woman who moves about a good deal.

Harmony in the Home

Your interior wall must be a background, not a battle ground, not a place where the pattern of your wallpaper is fighting with the pattern of your pictures.

So says Mr. Hall Thorpe, the artist, who kept an Ipswich audience thoroughly and instructively amused on Wednesday night at the Museum in speaking on the subject of fitness for pictures in home decoration, and sending his listeners away with a new outlook on life and probably a firm desire to bring down for all time the old family portraits. In cases where sentiment alone permits them to make ugly the walls, and replace the interior with an appearance which bears the spirit of harmony and is expressive of beauty. He emphasized the general cheering effect on life by the adoption

of this atmosphere of harmony in home environment, and pointed, in an abundance of detail, how to carry the artistic idea into being. It was a lecture under the auspices of the Workers Education Association, one of a series, upon the choice of which the organizers are to be commended.

"Decoration is to many people a word meaning nothing," declared the speaker. It was not a sort of thing known specially to artists. The necessity for it came in the way one placed the pictures on the wall, the sort of reasonableness applied when the busi-

Some Spring Fashions

Until the Parisian couturiers open their doors, each season, and reveal the carefully guarded secrets, which for months past they have been planning for the spring fashions, the rest of the world just "carries on," paying no serious attention to the various rumors which always seem to leak out in advance. For, although each country adopts fashions and designs to meet its own individual requirements, Paris is still regarded as the



A new spring dress with coat

ness began of putting the house together. The belief prevailed largely today that a thing was not finished until they had had the decorator in to do his bit, and very often he did finish it. Which brought him to the question of good taste, which was a matter of good thinking. Getting a real beauty and sense of harmony into the home was something all could enjoy if they wished. It was a question of desire. Beauty was free to everybody. "You will find just as much ugliness, in its way, in the homes of the millionaires as in the homes of the other end of the social scale."

Mr. Hall Thorpe humorously made allusion to the revolting effect of over-furnishing, very likely due to the odds and ends gladly bestowed as presents on the new housekeepers. Looking on the home as a whole, the great idea should be to preserve a sense of harmony. The best thing was to have a definite idea, and it would express itself in a unity of thought. With a sufficiency of gray days outside, colors were desirable indoors. But that did not involve a chaotic splashing of red. Taking small rooms. First they must consider the question of proportion. To place a large-patterned fabric in evidence was to throw proportion out. The same applied to pictures, which must be small in proportion. He urged them to think of the walls as something to be made pleasing. What appeared on the walls should be something really wanted. The idea seemed deeply rooted that walls should be covered with pictures. But we did not wear all our clothes at once. He had a strong suspicion that a good number of pictures, if they thought hard about them, they would decide should not be hung at all. In hanging pictures they wanted a sort of focus of color. They did not want a picture between two windows, where the light never permitted its being seen, or above a door, where the guests had to strain their necks to see it. Picture frames should blend with the walls.

Mr. Hall Thorpe made a real appeal to us to get more of the quality of English beauty into our homes. "Our country has its own beauty. Why not get your patterns from your own flowers and hedges?" Then there came a sense of harmony between home and country. Despite what people might say, the beauty of England was wonderful. It was better to have walls bare than to have them covered with pictures that were not helpful. Of course, they should also have the qualities of good color and drawing.

In creating the right idea of the home, Mr. Hall Thorpe performed a useful service, and showed himself not merely a real artist—which the numerous admired exhibits bore testimony to—but a lecturer with the happy faculty of placing what he has to say in a light and acceptable manner. —East Anglian Daily Times.

as the Parisienne, so it is likely that the demand for longer skirts will not make very much difference for them, about eight inches off the ground or midway between the knee and the ankle seems a good normal length for most people.

Both long and short sleeves will be worn, the long sleeve more generally for morning wear and the short ones for the afternoon frock. There is also a very pretty sleeve of three-quarter length, rather wide at the bottom, which is seen on many of the new models. Crêpe de Chine is quite the most favored material for indoor dresses, and it is certainly admirably suitable to express the grace and simplicity of the modern frock. Woolen crêpe, cashmere and soft satins are used as well. Although one sees dresses of every sort of color one cannot help noticing the decided preference for black, nigger brown, gray, beige and pale maize yellow.

Embroidery is used very extensively, and some of the patterns are quaint and amusing, comprising birds, animals, or little figures, but they also follow the vogue for quiet coloring. It is not unusual to see a dress elaborately embroidered with self-colored silks, as nigger brown shading to pale beige, or pale yellow to old gold. These quiet harmonies have an air of distinction all their own and it is certain that the hall-mark of good dressing today is unobtrusiveness by day, although many wonderful color schemes are seen in the evening dresses and boudoir gowns.

For street wear, the short sack coat will be much in evidence. Some of these are out fairly straight while others are very full and hang in swinging folds almost like a cape. The illustration shows one of these. Many of the dresses have little coats of this sort made to wear with them, which seems very practical.

The tailor-made coats and skirts are extremely neat and trim. They are worn with belts or without, and are about finger-tip length. It would be hard to think of anything more serviceable and smart for everyday wear than a navy blue gabardine suit, cut perfectly plain and semi-fitting, bound with cire braid and fastened at the waist with two attached buttons slipped through two buttonholes. A navy blue hat with gray wings, gray pumps and stockings, and gray gaiter gloves would be very fitting and successful accompaniments for a suit of this kind.

Long before she had a house of her own, a certain successful homemaker resolved that when she did have a real house with a real guest room, the particular room was not to be done in pink or blue or yellow, but to be patterned after cool, fresh spring violets.

Not that she intended to cover the walls with paper strewn with overgrown violets, or to embroider all the linens with violets, or use violet patterned chintz—not at all, for she remembered too many sweet pea, hollyhock, and daisy rooms in which the reproductions of the flowers had been so unlovely, the number of the reproductions so appallingly large that she had longed for plain plaster walls and white chesecloth curtains.

No, her violet room should be fresh and cool and restful, with plain walls like gray spring skies, with dark floor like moist rich earth, and with masses of clean green and purple that should suggest, not attempt to imitate, violets.

The home achieved, the family room furnished and settled, the problem of evolving an attractively furnished guest room from one rather small room with a low ceiling and just one window seemed a difficult one, especially since the furniture left over from the rest of the house consisted of one narrow brass bed, one bureau in bright red cherry, one straight back chair of curly maple with a broken cane seat, one golden oak table, a mahogany lamp standard, a shabby upholstered chair and two oval braided rug rugs badly faded. And just a very small amount could be spent for new things.

When the rest of the house had been redecorated the guest room had been papered in very light French gray, the woodwork painted and enameled white, so the background was satisfactory. As the room was low, the paper was put on the full height of the walls and finished with a narrow silver molding where the side walls joined the ceiling.

The floor had been painted a very dark brown, almost black—the color of rich black earth.

Fortunately the brass bed was simple in design, the headrail almost as low as that at the foot. The bureau proper was not unattractive in line, though the fancy brass drawer handles and the mirror supports were very ornate. They were, however, easily removed, the brass handles being replaced later with old-fashioned fluted glass knobs, and the mirror hung on the wall above what had now become a chest of drawers.

The varnish and paint were removed from the table, the straight chair, chest of drawers, mirror frame and lamp standard. Then, with the bed, all the members of the non-descript collection except the lamp standard were carefully painted a soft, dull green.

To secure the exact shade of green desired, the resourceful home decorator chose a sample of silk of just the right hue, and had the paint dealer mix the paint to match the sample. Cloudy lines of lilac-purple edged the horizontal metal bars of the bed, and outlined the structural features of the other pieces in true Sherraton fashion.

The faded rugs were dyed a very deep violet, as was also a remnant of gray carpet. From this remnant of carpet later was made to order an odd little tufted, pillow-shaped footstool to accompany the shabby upholstered chair.

This chair was slipcovered in home-

spun linen of a soft, creamy white, and supplied with two small down pillows, one covered with sheer, lace-trimmed white handkerchief linen over green, one with white over lavender.

For the painted, straight-back chair a seat cushion was made, the edges of the home-spun linen cover being bound with lavender wash ribbon.

For the window, straight curtains were made of very fine, sheer, white marquisette. The over curtains, which because the window was narrow, were hung at the extreme edges of the glass curtains, completely covering the woodwork, were made of a two-yard remnant of really beautiful lavender silk.

To make these curtains the wide strip of silk was split down the center, the raw edges hemmed with an inch-wide hem, and a five-inch hem used to finish the lower edges.

Both marquisette and silk curtains were finished at the top with plain casings, through which the flat rods were run. These straight, valanceless curtains made the window appear higher—in fact they succeeded in making the whole room seem higher and larger.

The lamp standard was painted a soft yellow, and a charming shade made from piece-bag treasures. The foundation was covered with a square of apricot satin lined with thin shell-pink silk. The satin was veiled with georgette crêpe that many tubings had given an ivory tone. Knots of green and crystal beads weighted the four corners, while a narrow wreath of diminutive "made" flowers finished the top. These flowers were fashioned from scraps of ribbon, silk, chiffon and embroidery floss.

The room was given a needed note of orange in the form of a stunning Chinese silk tassel by which the window shade was raised or lowered. A square of Chinese embroidery in which no special color predominated, but that seemed to "belong" on the table, harmonized perfectly with the soft green and the yellow of the table and lamp standard.

Bed and chest of drawers were covered with the daintiest white linen the menage possessed.

The exquisite, almost transparent porcelain vase that had been the corner stone of the violet guest room—a corner stone laid during the homemaker's hotel dwelling days, was placed where its loveliness was reflected in the mirror, while the four dollars and some cents remaining after the purchase of paint, glass knobs, marquisette and silk, and the paying of the bills for dyeing the rugs, bought a small glass bowl-like vase—a piece of modern Venetian glass flecked with gold—a vase that in season was to hold the fragrant violets that should adorn the cool, dainty guest room, and out of season was to afford a pleasing decorative note in its place beside the lamp upon the table.

Just one picture was allowed to hang in this room, a modern French etching in black and white, with plenty of open space. The mat was covered with Japanese rice paper, while the frame was of silver gray wood inlaid with a narrow line of black.

Among the most satisfactory sort of veils for everyday wear are the heavy twilled linen-mesh ones, in black. These veils wear and wash well and are becoming to nearly all women. Imitations in twilled cotton are not so becoming. Both the linen and cotton veils are soft finished, having little if any artificial dressing, to give them stiffness. If you want a fine veil, a really flimsy one, pay enough to get a real silk mesh.

Besides the quality of the veil the pattern and color must be chosen with discrimination.

After you have bought your veil, learn to take care of it. Do not leave it on your hat for days. Remove it when you take your hat off, take the opposite edges of one end, stretch out the width and roll the veil up gently. All veils have a tendency to narrow, and this folding keeps them from getting stringy.

If you possess one of the twilled linen veils it may be washed in tepid soap and water. Always wash a veil rapidly. After it is washed spread out over a clean towel or some flat surface and pull into shape as it dries. Veils need frequent washing or changing, as through it sifts all the dust that you wash away from your face.

Silk veils may be washed in gasoline, or passed rapidly through other cleaning fluids, and then dried carefully.

Lastly, put the veil on properly. To arrange a veil loosely divide it around the hat in front. Allow the lower edge to touch the shoulder. A veil reaching just to the chin sometimes gives an ungraceful line. Pin it in a plait at each side of the crown, taking in the fullness above the brim edge. On a large hat there will be more fullness than on a narrow-brim one, and on a very close fitting hat it

may seem as if the plaits were not necessary; but put in a small one to ease the veil over the face. Draw the veil up to the back of the crown at the base if it be a small hat, while on a larger hat you may pin it on top of the brim. Keep the lower edge of the veil straight from the brim edge of the hat, taking in the fullness above in plaits and pin securely.

Try this method of putting a veil tight over your face. Pin it in a plait at the direct center front of the crown. This gives a suspicion of fullness which allows the veil to adapt itself to the erratic roll of the hat brim. Allow just as much of the width over the face as will come down to the base of the collar, and allow for draw-

ing it back around and meeting in the back. Now bring the ends around to the back and let them lie loosely on the brim while you see if the lower edges meet in the back. This is the best way to get the veil just taut enough. Draw the ends up to the brim, not too tight, tie and fold each end under the other, pinning it separately with a stout pin.

Cleaning Garments at Home

When a garment has become soiled try to get it clean before deciding that its period of usefulness is over.

It pays to buy good material to begin with. Then the material that goes into a garment should be sponged and shrunk before making up. If these precautions were taken, it would then be an easy matter to remove almost any stain on that garment.

Women's and girls' dresses, boys' and men's clothing can often be cleaned at home with little labor.

The expense need not be much, as often many simple things at hand will remove the stain or freshen up a garment.

It takes soap, rubbing and rinsing to bring the dirt out of a badly soiled garment. No garment should be allowed to get in such a condition, but remove the first stain that appears, for therein lies the secret of easy cleaning.

When a garment needs to be cleaned, beat and brush it carefully to remove all dust and grime possible.

If a grease spot appears on a dress or garment that has been sponged and shrunk before made up, it can be very easily and quickly removed with a little soap and soft water that is slightly warm. Make a suds of the soap and water. Then wash the spot in this. Rinse in clear water but of the same temperature as the other. Press the garment all over so that no water rings will show.

Another method is to soften the grease spot with a slightly warm iron. Never use a hot iron, for it might change the color of the goods from light to dark or the spot to an entirely different color than the rest of the garment. Then very often the hot iron, after it has dissolved the grease, will fasten it in the cloth. Place a layer of clean white blotting paper under the stain and another over it. Press gently with the warm iron on the wrong side of the garment. Slip the paper along as the grease begins to show through. Repeat until the stain is entirely gone.

Another method used when the cloth is very delicate is to cover the spot with finely pulverized chalk or fuller's earth. If either of these are not at hand use cornstarch or corn meal. Any of these will absorb the grease. If the first application does not remove the stain do not give up, but repeat as it often takes several applications before it will completely disappear.

There are other grease solvents, as ether, chloroform, and gasoline. Great care must be taken in the use of these, as they are inflammable. They do not give as good satisfaction as the simple methods, for they very often leave an unsightly ring around the stain, which can only be removed by cleaning the whole garment.

Where milk, cream, cocoa, or meat stains are spilled on woolen garments use cold water to remove the stain. Lay the garment over a clean cloth. Have a basin at hand filled with clear cold water and a sponge or cloth. Go over the stain until every bit has been removed. Change the water as long as it shows any traces of the milk. Then press the garment.

Where a net or lace yoke has become very much soiled from wearing and is difficult to remove from the dress by using equal parts of white corn meal and borax. Spread thickly over the soiled parts and allow to stand over night. Repeat until the yoke is fresh again.

Where the entire garment is to be cleaned, use water of the same temperature throughout the washing process. It is best to make a suds first before placing the garment in the water. For persistent spots, rub a little soap (which should be a white soap) directly on the spot. The second water should also be a light suds, and then rinse in a third water that is clear but of the same temperature.

Let the washing process be one of sousing and squeezing rather than rubbing and wringing. The latter will form wrinkles that are often next to impossible to press out. When the garment is almost dry, press on the wrong side with a cloth over the goods.

Knitted or crocheted garments, as sweaters, should not be hung up, but laid in shape on a pad to dry. Lift them as little as possible out of the water during the washing process and wring by putting through a loose wringer.

For cleaning children's school clothes, a rainy-day skirt or dress, quickly, there is nothing so handy as soap bark. Get 10 cents worth of the soap bark and inclose it in small bags that can be used for a pad. Make several of these. One for light and one for dark garments and one for just the boys' clothes.

Spread the garment to be cleaned upon a table, covered with a clean, white cloth. Have at hand a bowl of tepid water in which has been stirred a tablespoonful of household ammonia. Dip the pad in this and hold there until soaked. Wash the soiled garment with the wet pad, rubbing the spots gently. Then with a piece of dry woolen material rub the whole surface dry. Change the cloth as it gets wet.

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It takes soap, rubbing and rinsing to bring the dirt out of a badly soiled garment. No garment should be allowed to get in such a condition, but remove the first stain that appears, for therein lies the secret of easy cleaning.

When a garment needs to be cleaned, beat and brush it carefully to remove all dust and grime possible.

If a grease spot appears on a dress or garment that has been sponged and shrunk before made up, it can be very easily and quickly removed with a little soap and soft water that is slightly warm. Make a suds of the soap and water. Then wash the spot in this. Rinse in clear water but of the same temperature as the other. Press the garment all over so that no water rings will show.

Another method is to soften the grease spot with a slightly warm iron. Never use a hot iron, for it might change the color of the goods from light to dark or the spot to an entirely different color than the rest of the garment. Then very often the hot iron, after it has dissolved the grease, will fasten it in the cloth. Place a layer of clean white blotting paper under the stain and another over it. Press gently with the warm iron on the wrong side of the garment. Slip the paper along as the grease begins to show through. Repeat until the stain is entirely gone.

Another method used when the cloth is very delicate is to cover the spot with finely pulverized chalk or fuller's earth. If either of these are not at hand use cornstarch or corn meal. Any of these will absorb the grease. If the first application does not remove the stain do not give up, but repeat as it often takes several applications before it will completely disappear.

There are other grease solvents, as ether, chloroform, and gasoline. Great care must be taken in the use of these, as they are inflammable. They do not give as good satisfaction as the simple methods, for they very often leave an unsightly ring around the stain, which can only be removed by cleaning the whole garment.

Where milk, cream, cocoa, or meat stains are spilled on woolen garments use cold water to remove the stain. Lay the garment over a clean cloth. Have a basin at hand filled with clear cold water and a sponge or cloth. Go over the stain until every bit has been removed. Change the water as long as it shows any traces of the milk. Then press the garment.

Where a net or lace yoke has become very much soiled from wearing and is difficult to remove from the dress by using equal parts of white corn meal and borax. Spread thickly over the soiled parts and allow to stand over night. Repeat until the yoke is fresh again.

Where the entire garment is to be cleaned, use water of the same temperature throughout the washing process. It is best to make a suds first before placing the garment in the water. For persistent spots, rub a little soap (which should be a white soap) directly on the spot. The second water should also be a light suds, and then rinse in a third water that is clear but of the same temperature.

Let the washing process be one of sousing and squeezing rather than rubbing and wringing. The latter will form wrinkles that are often next to impossible to press out. When the garment is almost dry, press on the wrong side with a cloth over the goods.

Knitted or crocheted garments, as sweaters, should not be hung up, but laid in shape on a pad to dry. Lift them as little as possible out of the water during the washing process and wring by putting through a loose wringer.

For cleaning children's school clothes, a rainy-day skirt or dress, quickly, there is nothing so handy as soap bark. Get 10 cents worth of the soap bark and inclose it in small bags that can be used for a pad. Make several of these. One for light and one for dark garments and one for just the boys' clothes.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BANK OF BARCELONA
NOT YET REOPENED

Financial and Business Circles in Catalonia Disturbed Over Situation That Affects General Economic Conditions in Spain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain.—The optimism in the matter of the desired reopening of the Bank of Barcelona, which recently suspended its payments and threw the whole of Catalonia finance into a state of much anxiety, has been disappointed. In the days of January there were many predictions, assisted by the encouraging statements that were issued upon the present financial situation of the bank, that it would open again for business in February—some put it at the beginning of the month—and that it would be found then that very little damage had been done, and that there would have been none at all if the public had not fallen into a state of panic.

The people who were so optimistic were by way of being apologists for Catalonia, whose pride is much hurt in this business, which is one reason why there are still complaints that the Banco de España did not come to the assistance of the leading Barcelona institution in the way it should have done. The Bank of Barcelona did not open in February, and it does not in the least look like reopening at the time of writing, or on its old lines, as one might say, ever.

Reports Premature

Great efforts have been made by Catalan entities in the way of reconstruction, and the announcement was once given forth that a scheme had actually been undertaken for such reconstruction under the title of the Banco Regional, in connection with which it was said that important offers of capital had been received amounting in all to a sum of 25,000,000 pesetas. These reports and announcements are very premature. But in the meantime there has been one disturbing announcement, which has been headed in the newspapers "A Grave Rumor," as to which it should be remarked that it is so far being neither officially confirmed nor denied.

It is to the effect that the affairs of the bank will shortly pass into a phase of great gravity inasmuch as the administrative council of the bank is completing the preparation of documents necessary for soliciting the intervention of the judicial authorities in regard to matters affecting a branch of the bank. According to the stories that were put in circulation there are such abnormalities in the affairs of this branch as in the judgment of the council constitute a basis for proceedings against those who are responsible. But, as will be seen, this was not the only disturbing announcement.

In regard to the proposals for reconstruction, great efforts in this direction have been made by Francis Cambo, the leader of the Catalan Regionalist Party in the Cortes and the enthusiastic and able champion at all times of Catalan interests and independence. At a meeting of the Association of Bankers the expert commission that had been appointed gave an account of the efforts that had been made in search of a formula that might put an end to the situation that so seriously affected an important part of Catalan commerce and industry.

Alternative Plan Proposed

Subsequently Mr. Garí made a statement concerning proposals which had been put forward by Mr. Cambo, which in the first place had consisted of a scheme for reconstructing the concern, enlarging its capital, paying the balances in the case of current accounts lower than 50,000 pesetas, while it was proposed that in the case of accounts above this sum 75 per cent of the excess should be reserved for extension of capital, obliging the holders of current accounts to take shares in the new company. Mr. Cambo had given assurances, in the case of any such scheme as this being adopted, the Regionalist majority in the municipal council of Barcelona would come to the assistance of those who were conducting it and would cooperate with 20,000,000 pesetas in this work of reconstruction, issuing bonds which would constitute, either directly or through the medium of the Banco Español Colonial, negotiable funds.

Some of those present at the meeting expressed their disagreement with the details of this scheme, and an alternative one, also put forward by Mr. Cambo, was considered. He proposed to the holders of current accounts to the value of more than 500,000 pesetas that a new regional bank should be formed with a capital of 25,000,000 pesetas, the holders of current accounts to leave 25 per cent of their holding for working funds, and with the other 75 per cent take up shares in the new banking company.

Patriotism Appealed To

The creditors of the bank having held a general meeting to consider their future action appointed a special committee to act for them, consisting of the Marquis de Arilla, Francis Carlos Marietani, Ramon Almirall, Marcos Villadmir and José Compta. At this general meeting it was stated that the persons present were creditors of the bank to the extent of 70,000,000 pesetas, and their object was not only to safeguard their interests, but to do their utmost to assist the bank to get its affairs straight again.

A high note of patriotism, we are informed, was struck at this meeting, the creditors realizing that the suspension of payments by the bank had

a very grave effect on business in the capital of Catalonia. At the end of the meeting the special committee determined to establish a bureau where the creditors might derive all information available, the president of this bureau to be the Marquis de Arilla and the secretary, José Compta. Shortly afterward a general meeting of the shareholders of the bank was held at the branch in the Paseo de Gracia, those present representing the majority of the shares. The meeting was very lively, and after a long debate a committee of action was appointed for the purpose of considering, in conjunction with the council of administration of the bank, a scheme of reconstruction and the establishment of a new bank, the title of Mercantile Bank of Barcelona being the one most favored for it. There was much curiosity outside upon the result of this meeting, but when it was known it did not in any way influence the quotations of the shares of the bank on the Bourse.

Rumors in Circulation

Meantime some very unpleasant rumors were in circulation in Barcelona, tending to minimize more and more such optimism as had prevailed concerning the possibility of a successful adjustment of the bank's affairs. The leading Spanish financial organ, "España Económica y Financiera," gave voice to these rumors when it said that confidence was being shaken through the knowledge that was obtained of the singular manner in which the affairs of the bank had been conducted. It was noted that the figures supposed to represent the state of the bank's affairs had been several times corrected since the first statement was issued, and this was taken to indicate the incapacity of those in charge to carry the difficulties to a successful solution.

The financial organ remarked that though the propositions of Mr. Cambo might on the face of them appear very simple they would be very difficult to put into practice, that the idea of the reconstruction of the bank, about which there had been so much glib talk, was very far from being possible, and that the early enthusiasms were not justified. The authority said that the best thing to do in the circumstances was to take advantage of the title that the Bank of Barcelona had enjoyed, the best that could be found, and with it establish an entirely new bank, with new capital, directors, shareholders and everything, having no connection whatever with the old one.

Liquidation Called For

Suddenly a bombshell was thrown into the troubled sea of the discussion by the Banco Italiano del Uruguay, which presented a petition to the judicial authorities calling for the winding up of the Bank of Barcelona on the ground that its assets were inferior to its liabilities. The petitioners declared that after a close examination of the documents put forward by the Bank of Barcelona it was made clear that the latter not only had no credit balance of 65,000,000 pesetas as it had stated, but that there was actually a deficit.

The Banco Italiano del Uruguay put in documents of its own to show that it was a creditor for 25,000,000 pesetas in the form of a loan, and was indicated in the first balance sheet put out by the Bank of Barcelona, or 1,800,000 as stated in a corrected balance sheet that was issued later. These proceedings have naturally caused a sensation, and financial and economic circles in Catalonia are gravely disturbed and much apprehensive upon the possible developments.

DIVIDENDS

The Superior Steel Company has declared usual quarterly dividends of \$1.50 a share on its common stock and \$2 a share on its first and second preferred stocks. The common is payable May 2 to holders of record April 15 and the preferred payments will be made on May 16 to holders of record May 2.

The directors of Mississippi River Power Company, for the purpose of adjusting the accumulated dividends of \$37.50 a share on the \$6,000,000 of outstanding 6 per cent preferred stock, have decided to pay the 37½ per cent, payable in 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock at par.

The Auto Sales Corporation directors have taken no action on the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock due at this time.

GENERAL LOSSES IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Practically every issue was affected by the general depression in the stock market yesterday, losses from 2 to almost 10 points being registered by the more vulnerable stocks. The downward trend was led by International Harvester, which dropped 9½ points, while Central Leather preferred, International Paper and Mexican Petroleum were notably depressed. American Telephone fell 2½ points, after yesterday's 8½-point advance. Losses were made by equipments, motors and textiles, while Transcontinental and Granger falls lost 1 to 2 points. Call money was easy at 4½ per cent. Sales totaled \$45,300 shares.

GOODYEAR TO REEMPLOY 1200

AKRON, Ohio.—Announcement is made that the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company will reemploy 1200 of its former tire builders early in April. The company will increase its production from 12,000 tubes and 12,000 casings daily to 16,000 tubes and 16,000 casings a day. It may return to a 5½-day week soon. The large production is due to an increase of 70 per cent in orders during April as compared with the business in March.

DEMAND SLACKENS
IN WOOL MARKET

Some Houses Continue to Do Fair Business, However—Improvement Is Reported in Situation at Mills in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The demand for wool is reported to have slackened again, although some of the houses catering more particularly to the woolen trade have continued to do a fair business, both from the office and from the men on the road. The call from the worsted mills has not ceased entirely, a few sizable transactions being reported. With the edge of their appetites dulled, it is only natural that the inquiry for wool should diminish, especially with the question being raised anew of amending or adding to the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill in Congress, which action admittedly would delay the passage of the bill, a contingency which seemed little likely a week ago. It is freely conceded by the most ardent proponents of the bill that the Emergency Tariff measure is incomplete and by no means equitably framed, but on the other hand it is contended that the speediest action possible is needed.

That there has been a very considerable improvement in the situation among the mills is revealed in the data on active and idle wool machinery in the country as of March 1, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, summarizing reports from 922 manufacturers throughout the country, in which it is shown that the percentage of idle hours to the total reported on February 1 had declined, as follows: Looms—(a) wider than 50-inch reed space 45.3 per cent compared with 60 per cent February 1; (b) 50-inch reed space or less, 57.1 per cent, compared with 66.7 per cent; (c) carpet looms, 63.9 per cent, compared with 63.5 per cent; sets cards, 50.6 per cent, compared with 64.3 per cent; combs, 55.2 per cent, compared with 51 per cent; spinning spindles (a) woolen, 50.5 per cent, compared with 64.5 per cent; (b) worsted, 37.9 per cent, compared with 55.3 per cent on February 1. From the foregoing figures, it is apparent that the percentage of active machinery has increased very appreciably and that the completion of wool must therefore have increased proportionately.

Increased Activity Awaited

The wool merchants have not felt the impetus of the increased activity in the mills to the same extent, perhaps, that would have been the case had they not been in competition with foreign tops and yarns, especially the former, which have been coming into the country in increasing quantities, especially from England, in the past three months and which can undersell the domestic product by 10 to 20 cents a pound, although the results obtained from them are less satisfactory in many cases than the domestic-combed product. These tops are being sold at 90 to 95 cents for 64, compared with about \$1.10 asked by the domestic producer and at about 75 to 80 cents for half-bloods, compared with 95 cents at \$1.00 asked for the domestic product.

Nevertheless, there has been a fair weight of wool sold, more particularly toward the end of last week, involving about all grades and classes of wool and prices have been somewhat firmer, although not to the extent desired. There has been a demand for fine and medium territory wools which have been sold at 70 to 75 cents, as a general thing, in the original bags for fairly good French combed wools. Fine staple graded wools have been in request, also, at about 90 cents and half-blood staple at 70 to 75 cents.

Call in Other Markets

There has been some business in Australian fine staple wools, 70s choice warp wools bringing \$1.10 to \$1.15 in one instance, it is said. There has been a demand to a fair extent for medium wools, both foreign and domestic, quarter-blood territory combed selling at about 45 cents, scouring basis, and three-eighths combed territory and bright wool selling at about 50 to 55 cents. There has been a demand for fine and medium territory wools which have been sold at 70 to 75 cents, as a general thing, in the original bags for fairly good French combed wools. Fine staple graded wools have been in request, also, at about 90 cents and half-blood staple at 70 to 75 cents.

The foreign markets during the past week have been dull and easier, the withdrawal of American orders having a very noticeable effect in Melbourne, where prices slumped 10 to 15 per cent on merino and as much as 25 to 30 per cent on crossbreds of some descriptions, although it must be said that the selection of wools at this series was generally a poor one. The market in South America has also been much less active and prices easier, while little or nothing has been done in this Africa for this market. The market in Bradford has been dull and prices have ruled easy, with practically no business in evidence except from America, for which market orders still are being placed for tops, in anticipation of tariff action, although at lower prices, last week-end quotations being anywhere from 35 to 38¢ for merinos.

The Daimler Motor Company of Germany has decided to double its capital to 200,000,000 marks.

EFFECT OF RAISING
DIVIDEND RATES

Another Telephone Company Increases Return That Opens Discussion of Their Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Following the announcement of the increase in the dividend rate of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company from 8 to 9 per cent comes the advance in the dividend of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania from 1½ to 2 per cent a quarter, or an advance from 6 to 8 per cent annually.

It is now quite evident that many of the public utilities companies which suffered during the war from the high prices that other lines of business enjoyed, are benefiting as prices come down. While the cost of the various materials used by the utilities works to lower levels, the cost of service which brings the income stays where it was, or as in the case of various companies it even advances.

The increased dividend rate and the almost simultaneous request for permission to advance rates for service by companies engaged in the same business naturally brings up a question as to the effects of such procedure.

Users of the service obviously object to the increase in rates but their objection is answered by the claim that the higher dividend is necessary to attract new capital needed for improvements and extensions. The exact dividend rate necessary to bring new capital is an open question, of course. From the company standpoint the fact that the stock rises so readily with the increased dividend announcement shows that a premium is established at once but on the other hand there are those who feel that every possible means should be exhausted to keep money rates down. With an investment so well secured as this public utility is there are those who argue that even 8 per cent is higher than should be required to maintain the stock at par or at a figure to command any needed new money. It is pointed out that American Telephone stock has held around par for years even in the face of gossip that the 8 per cent dividend was going to be reduced. Instead of a reduction an increase is announced, coupled with a statement to the effect that the company has been able to more than pay that rate for years. Since the stock recently rose to above par before the increased rate was even hinted, openly at least, it is pointed out that an even further advance, or to a point necessary to attract new money, might have been reached had the company refused the rumors of any dividend reduction and gained the confidence of the investors by a strong statement assuring them that there was no intention or need for cutting the 8 per cent rate, and that it was more than being earned each year.

Earnings of the company undoubtedly justify the new dividend, which will please the 140,000 or more stockholders but there is introduced a further question of whether the higher dividends justify the request for increased rates for service and how the millions of telephone users will view it.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices went down yesterday, apparent absence of any new export business being partly responsible for the declines. May closed at 1.39½, compared with the previous close of 1.43½, while July dropped 5½ points to 1.21. Corn also slumped, closing several points down with May at 81½, July at 64½, and September at 61½. Sales of light hogs were 10 to 15 points lower, but other grades went up slightly. Provisions were weak. May rye 1.34, July rye 1.10½, September rye 1.03½, May pork 19.60, July pork 10.10, May lard 11.30, July lard 11.37.

CANADIAN PACIFIC REPORT
MONTREAL, Quebec.—Gross earnings of \$216,643.349 are shown in the 1920 report of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Net earnings totaled \$33,153,044, and the net surplus, all charges and dividends deducted, is \$450,353. Gross receipts exceeded those of 1919 by \$39,712,289, and net earnings increased \$220,000. The report stated that the addition of \$39,492,881 in working expenses was partly due to what is known as the "Chicago wage award," which added approximately \$12,000,000 to the annual payroll.

MARKET AVERAGES
NEW YORK, New York.—Comparative averages in the stock market are as follows:

	Changes from prev. Year	Tuesday	Monday	Year ago
20 rails	71.71	-1.53	70.48	
20 industrials	77.13	-1.94	102.45	
20 copper	33.79	-0.85	40.37	

STEEL PRICES REDUCED
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Sweeping price reductions are announced by leading steel warehouse interests in this district on practically all grades of stock, due to slack orders and the failure of automobile and other interests to come into the market as should be expected. The output of the Illinois Steel and the Inland Steel Company now averages slightly above 40 per cent capacity for each.

COLLIERIES RESUME OPERATIONS
POTTSVILLE, Pennsylvania.—Over 25,000 employees of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company resumed full time at the collieries and all smaller corporations and independent workings followed suit. The cold wave is partly responsible. Preparations also are being made for the opening of the Great Lakes seasonal coal trade.

STABLE EXCHANGE
AND TRADE REVIVAL

Proposal Is Made for Issuance of Inter-Allied Trade Warrants to Establish Uniform Basis for Restoring Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On all sides it is acknowledged that something should be done, and with the least possible delay, to reestablish trading relations between all countries of the world. To do this it is of course necessary to either stabilize exchange, or put the countries, against whom the rate of exchange tells most acutely, in a position to trade without having to suffer from their terribly depreciated currency values.

Two or three well-thought-out schemes have been advanced whereby merchants in friendly European countries might, by a system of international credit, be enabled to open trade with producers of raw materials. Most of these export credit schemes, such as the Ter Meulen and Mountain schemes, deal only with the matter of trade, and leave the exchange to right itself in its own good time, maintaining that this will be the case once trade is established.

Mr. Marshall Stevens, M. P., well known as a principal promoter and first chairman of Manchester Ship Canal, who was a British member of the Inter-Allied Conference, called together by the United States Chamber of Commerce in 1919, has formulated a scheme which, whilst having the same object as the export credit scheme, actually aims much higher in an attempt to really stabilize exchange.

Other Plans Proposed

As long ago as October, 1919, there was published in The Christian Science Monitor a proposal by Mr. Marshall Stevens whereby rates of exchange might even then have been helped toward stabilization; but, like everything else of the sort, it had to be put on one side owing to the trade boom at that time, which made traders careless of any such remedy, and so economists had to wait.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Marshall Stevens recently outlined his improved scheme as follows:

The five principal powers should establish an inter-allied commission, that would issue trading warrants being a common face value, established and expressed in pounds sterling, dollars, francs, and lire, calculated to a parity of rates of exchange to be fixed by the permanent inter-allied commission.

These trading warrants would be acquired by traders of any country, in exchange for securities already issued by the participating countries. That is to say, the inter-allied commission having definitely fixed the parity of exchange either at pre-war or a modified rate, a trader would then purchase approved government interest-bearing securities, which he would place with the commission, and in return receive a trading warrant for an equal value.

The commission would issue a list of securities already issued by the governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy respectively, which would be acceptable in exchange for trading warrants. This list should comprise almost any of the securities for which the individual governments are pledged, so long as they are redeemable at distant dates.

Key to the Scheme
By this it will be seen that the trader would be the gainer by the difference in the rate of exchange ruling and that allowed by the commission; on the other hand the commission profits by the interest accruing from these securities. This interest, against which there is no liability so long as the trading warrants are circulating, supplies the key to the whole scheme, for it would furnish a revenue more than ample to cover any contingency and would provide even an adequate insurance against the unlikely event of the bankruptcy of any one of the allied powers, party to the arrangement.

For instance, an Italian Government 5 per cent security for 1000 lire is purchasable in Italy for 700 lire. It is redeemable, say, in 20 years (1942) at par (1000 lire). By investing the interest, 50 lire per annum, which would belong to the commission (derived from the 1000 lire 5 per cent security) at 5 per cent compound interest, the whole cost of the security (700) is refunded in 11 years (1933). Furthermore, although the purchasing value in England today of the 700 lire is only £7, the trading warrant would increase the purchasing value to somewhere about £26, according to the parity of exchange fixed by the commission.

Although the trading warrants would bear no interest, the commission would undertake to exchange them, when no longer required in circulation, for inter-allied interest-bearing bonds, and the interest on these bonds would be varied by the commission in such a manner as to maintain their market value, at or about par.

A warrant would be somewhat after this form:

This warrant is issued by the inter-allied commission, and is good for: (\$1000) one thousand dollars in the United States of America, (£200) two hundred and two pounds in Great Britain, (6059 francs) five thousand and fifty francs in France and Bel-

INVISIBLE IMPORTS
BIG IN ARGENTINA

Result of This Business Turns a Favorable Balance of Trade Into an Adverse Total of \$247,000,000 for Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—"Invisible imports" in Argentina continue to pull down the favorable balance of trade resulting from the interchange of commodities. The foreign trade statistics for 1920 show a balance in favor of Argentina of \$153,000,000 gold, but when the "invisible imports" are taken into account it is seen that the year actually ended with an adverse balance of no less than \$247,000,000 gold.

Against the favorable balance on the exchange of commodities must be placed the remittances of the profits or railway companies and other foreign corporations, local investment in foreign loans, repatriation of securities (\$100,000,000) and foreign drafts and accounts in foreign currency, making a total which is estimated at \$400,000,000 gold, thus converting the favorable trade balance shown by the trade returns into the large adverse balance already mentioned.

Whether the estimate is accepted as approximately accurate or not, it is important to bear in mind that there was in fact an adverse balance which was probably in excess of \$200,000,000 gold in a year in which shipments of wheat amounted to more than 5,000,000 tons and of maize, linseed and oats to nearly 5,800,000 tons and in which wool, hides and other products which cannot be sold today were moving off with relative freedom and at prices which were still remunerative.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Directors of the Mississippi River Power Company, a Stone & Webster company, have for the purpose of adjusting the accumulated dividends of \$37.50 a share on the \$6,000,000 of outstanding 6 per cent preferred stock, declared a stock dividend of 37½ per cent, payable in 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock at par to holders of preferred stock turning in their certificates to be stamped.

German business interests are studiously underbidding American and other exporters in various foreign markets, say official advisers. German traders are not "dumping" goods at any prices, as recently reported, but have well informed themselves concerning American prices, and are quoting goods just low enough to obtain the business.

The North German Lloyd Company has founded, in Bremen, a company known as "Hermes" with a capitalization of 3,000,000 marks, to engage in export and import trade and acquire interest in similar organizations.

BIDS ON NEW YORK
CITY LOANS OPENED

NEW YORK, New York.—The deputy controller announced yesterday that the city had awarded \$21,400,000 of the city revenue bills for which bids were opened at noon. This means that all bids on a 6 per cent or better basis were accepted. The only bid that was rejected was that of the Public National Bank amounting to \$5,000,000.

Bids were received for \$47,000,000 New York City short-term bonds which included \$5,000,000 two months' revenue bills, \$10,000,000 two months' revenue bills, and \$10,000,000 2½ months' revenue bills, \$10,000,000 3½ months' revenue bills, \$7,000,000 2½ months' revenue bills, and \$5,000,000 2½ months' corporate stocks and notes.

Among the bidders were: First National Bank 5.99 per cent all or any part of \$10,000,000 revenue bonds dated April 1, 1921, maturing June 14, 1921.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for \$5,000,000 of any maturity revenue bills 6 per cent interest basis. Industrial Bank of New York for \$150,000 June maturity 5.99 per cent basis.

Bros. & Hutzler for \$5,000,000 revenue bills, any maturity, 5.99 per cent.

Considerable disappointment was in evidence over the small number of bids received, the total being only a little over half the aggregate amount of bills offered.

FIRM UNDERTONE IN
LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, England.—There was no expansion in business in securities on the stock exchange yesterday, and while markets generally were irregular they had an undertone of firmness.

The coal labor situation did not have a dismaying effect on home rails and industrials which displayed great stability, quotations being well maintained. Dollar descriptions lacked steadiness in sympathy with the New York exchange, and Grand Trunks, too, were flabby. Argentine rails dull. Mercantile were firmer. Little change was noted in the gilt-edged section. Continental loans were hard.

There was not much activity in the oil department. Shell Transport Trading was 57-16 and Mexican Eagle 5½. The rubber group was idle and Kaffirs also were dull. Hudson's Bay was 513-18.

Consols for money 47½; Grand Trunk 4½, De Beers 10, Rand Mines 2½; bar silver 33½¢ per ounce; money 6 per cent. Discount rates—short bills, 7 per cent; three months bills, 6½ per cent.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed quiet yesterday, May 12.34, July 12.81, October 12.32, December 12.54, January 12.62. Spot quiet, middling 12.25.

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BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—"Invisible imports" in Argentina continue to pull down the favorable balance of trade resulting from the interchange of commodities. The foreign trade statistics for 1920 show a balance in favor of Argentina of \$153,000,000 gold, but when the "invisible imports" are taken into account it is seen that the year actually ended with an adverse balance of no less than \$247,000,000 gold.

Against the favorable balance on the exchange of commodities must be placed the remittances of the profits or railway companies and other foreign corporations, local investment in foreign loans, repatriation of securities (\$100,000,000) and foreign drafts and accounts in foreign currency, making a total which is estimated at \$400,000,000 gold, thus converting the favorable trade balance shown by the trade returns into the large adverse balance already mentioned.

Whether the estimate is accepted as approximately accurate or not, it is important to bear in mind that there was in fact an adverse balance which was probably in excess of \$200,000,000 gold in a year in which shipments of wheat amounted to more than 5,000,000 tons and of maize, linseed and oats to nearly 5,800,000 tons and in which wool, hides and other products which cannot be sold today were moving off with relative freedom and at prices which were still remunerative.

Reduction in Value

It is expected that there will be a reduction in the quality and value of imports this year, and neither European selling of Argentine securities nor local investment in foreign loans is likely to reach anything approaching the dimensions of last year. Nevertheless, on the other side of the ledger, there will be a reduction in wheat shipments this year of probably 2,000,000 tons and a very large decrease in the value of most other exports, and it seems probable that the adverse balance, if it does not reach the dimensions of 1920, will still be very substantial at the end of the current year. Therefore, if trade, financial, and political conditions in Europe were normal, there certainly would be a considerable depreciation in Argentine currency in relation to European currencies which are corrected only by large shipments of gold.

If, as a result of the Conference of London, Europe is allowed to settle down in peace and get to work, it is very probable that the discounts on European currencies in relation to Argentine pesos will undergo a slow but steady reduction. Argentina's "invisible imports" are a substantial item, and until their value is known with a reasonable degree of accuracy, any estimate of the economic situation of the country is mere guesswork. Argentina performs no shipping, banking, or other services of any importance for foreign nations, and has only a relatively small amount of money invested abroad. Its overseas trade is carried on entirely by foreign shipping, and the interest earned by investment of foreign capital in Argentina and payable on foreign holdings of national, provincial, and other securities amounts to a very large sum.

The importance of Argentina's "invisible imports" is the more apparent when it is considered that during the 23 years from 1891 to 1914 the value of exports exceeded the value of imports by \$73,000,000 gold, or an average of \$43,000,000 a year, yet the country's indebtedness abroad was being steadily increased to such an extent that the average of some \$43,000,000 annually was not large enough to meet the "invisible imports."

These figures show that, taking "invisible imports" into consideration, the balance of trade has swung against Argentina, which explains why the peso stands at a heavy discount today in the only free gold market in the world. At the time of writing, the American dollar is worth \$1.27, Argentine gold, and it has been as high as \$1.34, whereas the normal quotation is \$1.05, which means that an Argentine merchant who buys American goods is required to pay a premium of 23½ cents on every dollar for exchange. This adds more than 23½ per cent to the cost of American goods in the Argentine market and has been one of the principal causes for the wholesale rejection of American merchandise at the port of Buenos Aires.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wednesday	Tuesday	Parity
Sterling	\$2.93½	\$2.93½	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0704	.0697½	1.1930
France (Belgian)	.0735½	.0725	1.1930
France (Swiss)	.1713	.1713	1.1930
Lire	.0418	.0413½	1.1930
Gulden	.3448	.3450	.4020
German marks	.0159	.0159	.2380
Canadian dollar	.38½	.38½	...
Argentine peso	.2325	.2375	.4825

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CAMBRIDGE WINS
BIG BOAT RACE

Light Blues Defeat Oxford University Crew in Their Famous Annual Rowing Event on the Thames River by a Length

Oxford-Cambridge Boat Races	Year	Winner	Time
1829-Oxford	1829	Oxford	14m.39s.
1830-Cambridge	1830	Cambridge	30m.04s.
1831-Cambridge	1831	Cambridge	31m.00s.
1832-Cambridge	1832	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1833-Cambridge	1833	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1834-Cambridge	1834	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1835-Cambridge	1835	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1836-Cambridge	1836	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1837-Cambridge	1837	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1838-Cambridge	1838	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1839-Cambridge	1839	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1840-Cambridge	1840	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1841-Cambridge	1841	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1842-Cambridge	1842	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1843-Cambridge	1843	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1844-Cambridge	1844	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1845-Cambridge	1845	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1846-Cambridge	1846	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1847-Cambridge	1847	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1848-Cambridge	1848	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1849-Cambridge	1849	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1850-Cambridge	1850	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1851-Cambridge	1851	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1852-Cambridge	1852	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1853-Cambridge	1853	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1854-Cambridge	1854	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1855-Cambridge	1855	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1856-Cambridge	1856	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1857-Cambridge	1857	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1858-Cambridge	1858	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1859-Cambridge	1859	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1860-Cambridge	1860	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1861-Cambridge	1861	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1862-Cambridge	1862	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1863-Cambridge	1863	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1864-Cambridge	1864	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1865-Cambridge	1865	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1866-Cambridge	1866	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1867-Cambridge	1867	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1868-Cambridge	1868	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1869-Cambridge	1869	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1870-Cambridge	1870	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1871-Cambridge	1871	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1872-Cambridge	1872	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1873-Cambridge	1873	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1874-Cambridge	1874	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1875-Cambridge	1875	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1876-Cambridge	1876	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1877-Cambridge	1877	Cambridge	32m.00s.
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1884-Cambridge	1884	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1885-Cambridge	1885	Cambridge	32m.00s.
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1887-Cambridge	1887	Cambridge	32m.00s.
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1914-Cambridge	1914	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1915-Cambridge	1915	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1916-Cambridge	1916	Cambridge	32m.00s.
1917-Cambridge	1917	Cambridge	32m.00s.
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1896-Cambridge	1896	Cambridge	Wimbledon	42
1897-Cambridge	1897	Cambridge	Wimbledon	43
1898-Cambridge	1898	Cambridge	Wimbledon	44
1899-Cambridge	1899	Cambridge	Wimbledon	45
1900-Cambridge	1900	Cambridge	Wimbledon	46
1901-Cambridge	1901	Cambridge	Wimbledon	47
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1904-Cambridge	1904	Cambridge	Wimbledon	50
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1906-Cambridge	1906	Cambridge	Wimbledon	52
1907-Cambridge	1907	Cambridge	Wimbledon	53
1908-Cambridge	1908	Cambridge	Wimbledon	54
1909-Cambridge	1909	Cambridge	Wimbledon	55
1910-Cambridge	1910	Cambridge	Wimbledon	56
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1912-Cambridge	1912	Cambridge	Wimbledon	58
1913-Cambridge	1913	Cambridge	Wimbledon	59
1914-Cambridge	1914	Cambridge	Wimbledon	60
1915-Cambridge	1915	Cambridge	Wimbledon	61
1916-Cambridge	1916	Cambridge	Wimbledon	62
1917-Cambridge	1917	Cambridge	Wimbledon	63
1918-Cambridge	1918	Cambridge	Wimbledon	64
1919-Cambridge	1919	Cambridge	Wimbledon	65
1920-Cambridge	1920	Cambridge	Wimbledon	66
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CRICKET TEAM
IS SELECTED

Australian Side Will Tour the British Isles This Summer—Visitors' First Match Opens at Leicester, England, on April 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Australian cricket team which will tour the British Isles this summer has now been selected and the fixtures arranged. W. W. Armstrong of Victoria will act as skipper of the team, while H. L. Collins, the first wicket batsman, will be the vice-captain. The definite selection of the team for each engagement will rest upon these two players, with the addition of C. E. Pelley, South Australia, and thus each state sending players will be represented.

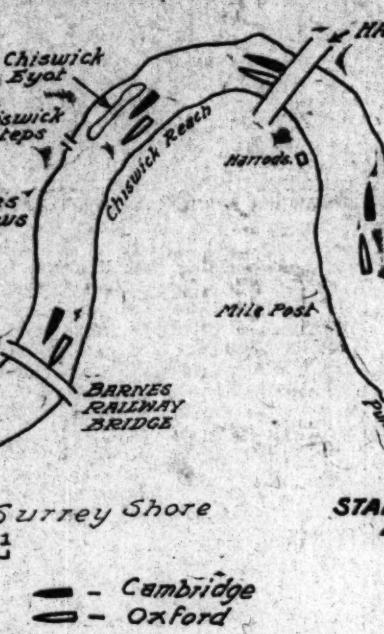


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OHIO STATE HAS
BETTER OUTLOOK

Coach F. R. Castleman's Varsity Track Team Is an Improvement Over Other Years—Are Strong in the Dash Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Although Ohio State University's track prospects are not so favorable that a championship team is forecast, the material which has reported to Coach F. R. Castleman up to the present time is better than usual. Some of the men have been slow in getting into the best of form, owing to the poor indoor facilities at the university.

In the dashes the Buckeyes are unusually strong. In these events L. S. Moorehead '22, R. E. Lock '22, and H. W. Hane '21 are the fastest. Moorehead has done the century in less than 10s. flat. J. E. Everett '23 is a new man who was a star as a freshman, and with more practice may be able to defeat some of the veteran runners. T. T. Pittenger '22 is the best quarter-mile, but he is not in the best of shape at the present time. W. L. Ackerman '21, who is a veteran, has been making the fastest time in practice, although M. G. Trig '22 has shown good form. M. G. Tribby '21 is another quarter-mile, but is not as good as some of the others.

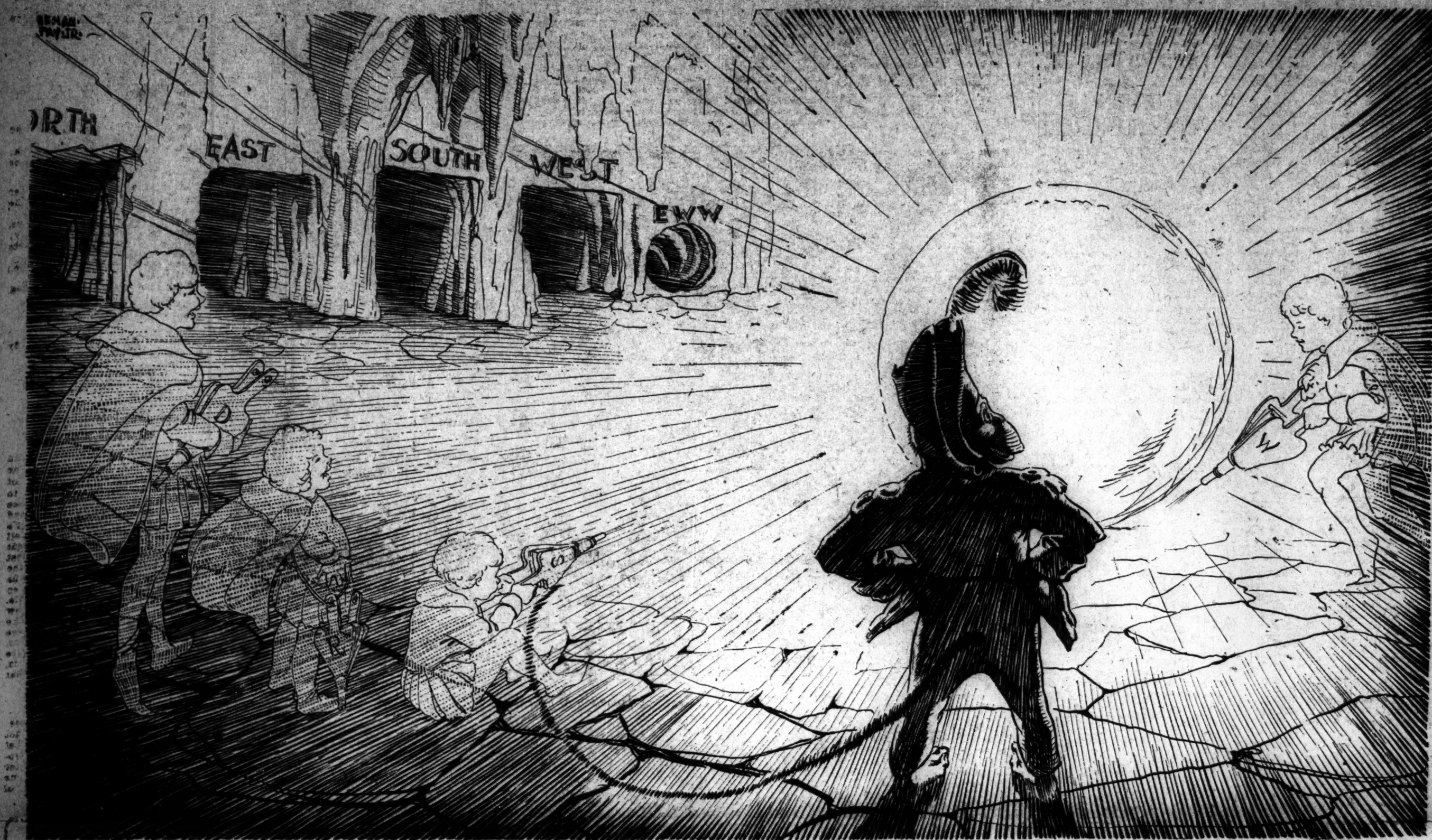
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0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Innings 35; high run 5.																		
E. W. Lookabaugh—0 0 1 1 1 1 2 0 0																		
2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
2	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Innings 35; high run 3.																		
A. H. Hahn—0 0 5 2 0 1 3 0 2 0 2 0 0																		
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Innings 39; high run 5.																		
H. E. Kušne—0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0																		
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Innings 35; high run 3.																		
In the first game Tuesday evening																		
Walter Caldwell, the Detroit en-																		
gineer, scored 50 to 45. H. Hahn of																		
Chicago, by a score of 50 to 45. Hahn																		
was game fast in his last 10 innings, scor-																		
ing nine times while Caldwell scored																		
but the same period, counted four, but																		
won his game with a run of two points																		
in his ninety-third inning.																		
H. B. Kuhns of Chicago won his																		
evening game with Servatius by a																		
score of 50 to 37; this gives him the																		
leadership at the end of the second																		
day's play, with three games won and																		
one lost. His best run of the evening																		

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He returned, pushing some of the light from the bottom of the well ahead of him

Springtime

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
When the sun comes creeping around the hill,
And shines at dawn on my window sill;
When the snowdrops and crocuses, shy and sweet,
Bloom bright in the yards beside the street;
When among the trees there's a hazy sheen,
And leaf buds swell and grass grows green;
When over my head I hear a "creek,"
And there sits a grackle, glossy and sleek;
When boys bring out their marbles and tops,
And girls their jumping ropes and hoops;
Then I know that the robin will soon appear,
To sing the glad news that spring is here!

An Unusual Theater

The first theater that Harold went to in Florence, Italy, where he was living with his parents, was the very best one he could have attended, for it was different from any that he had ever before seen. Even its name was unusual, he thought, for it was Pergola, and the only way he had ever thought of that word was as a name for the vine-covered walk in the garden at home. He supposed the theater took the name from the arcades that were in the front of the building, and extending over the sidewalk.

The Pergola was a beautiful theater to the eyes of this lad, who was an American boy. When he entered the auditorium with his father and mother, the most striking thing he noticed was that the theater had no balcony. There was just the lower floor called the pit and then in a great horseshoe all around this pit there were tiers upon tiers of wonderful gold boxes. There were six or eight tiers of these boxes, so that the people who sat on the upper tier were very high up indeed. The boxes had the appearance of the stories of a building, for they rose straight up from the floor, one above another without variation.

At the end of the auditorium farthest from the stage was a great box as large as a number of the others put together. It had special decorations, and there were a great number of chairs in it. This was called the royal box, and it was here that the King and Queen of Italy sat when they attended the opera in state. It was empty, of course, now and was very seldom used. But over next to the stage in one of the higher tiers there was a box of ordinary size which was used when members of the royal family attended the theater informally.

The night Harold went to the Pergola he paid almost as much attention

to the theater itself as he did to the stage, for its unusualness made it very interesting to him, especially the dozens of boxes with the many people in them watching the opera. It was an unforgettable sight.

A Cricket Match of Long Ago

I wonder if you have ever heard of the Hambledon Club? Well, it was really the first cricket club in all England, and was founded in the little village of Hambledon in Hampshire, over one hundred and fifty years ago. The reason why I ask you is because cricket, in those days, was so different to what it is now. The cricketers who used to meet, week after week, on the cricket pitch on Broad-Halfpenny Downs, near Hambledon, a century and a half or so ago, would be dressed in wonderful knee breeches and silk stockings, shoes with large buckles and three-cornered hats. Long coats they would have, too, at any rate on the way to the field, and wigs. Then,



A cricket match of long ago

about the game itself, there were only two stumps in those days, and the bat, as you will see from the picture, was more like a curved club.

Nevertheless they were great cricketers, these Hambledon men, and great cricket was played on Broad-Halfpenny Downs. Thus, think of it, no less than 29 times in 10 years did the Hambledon Club beat an All-England eleven. The greatest match of all was played in 1777, when the Hambledon Club beat All-England by no less than an innings and 188 runs. Often the match was played for a big prize, like the match of 1779 when the winning team got 1000 guineas. But sometimes the prizes were very quaint. Fancy playing a cricket match today for a prize of "11 pairs of white dimity breeches and 11 handsome striped pink waistcoats!"

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Monkey Descends Into the Windle-Well

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There may be, and doubtless there are, several ways of entering a windle-well. But surely none could be faster than that so unwittingly adopted by Monkey when, his tail loosed at Shadow-Sho's command, he tumbled, headforemost, from the limb of the great tree. In fact, he descended so very, very swiftly that he was miles under the ground before he so much as realized just what had happened, and whole miles more before he came to "something of a stop."

Now, as no doubt you'll agree, it is not often, if ever, that one comes to "something of a stop." Rather does one halt altogether or else keep one's way. But the words here used are Monkey's own. Ever afterward, in telling of the adventure, he used them just

that described what was happening—that exactly described the odd bounding motion! But upon what was he bounding?

He was soon to discover, for even as he wondered he heard the sound of strange voices. And though, as with Shadow-Sho, he could see no one, the speakers seemed very near.

"Who is this?" questioned one.

"Yes, yes! Who, indeed?" asked another.

"Stand aside!" cried a third, while a fourth joined in with the others. And yet, look as he would, Monkey could discover no one at all. There was naught save the sides of the well covered with their soft, crystal light; these and the bottom far, far below, and the mouth of it far, far above. And here, in the depths of it, with strange voices surrounding him, he was being tossed up and tossed down like a cork. And, goodness, how the voices scolded!

"What a clumsy fellow!" said the first.

"What can he want?" demanded a second.

"To be sitting square on our heads!" finished a third. And as if that were indeed true, Monkey suddenly felt himself bumped upward quite as though the speaker had turned into a billy goat.

"Hey! Hey!" he cried, as he once more settled back into place, "whoever you are I'll have you know that I'm not sitting on anyone's head!"

"Are too," insisted the unseen one. "Here you are right back on top of my head again."

"On top of whose?" demanded Monkey, twisting this way and that and doing his best to find the speaker.

"On mine!" fairly shouted the voice. "Can't you see I'm doing my level best to blow you away?" And with that the brown-eyed one was lifted even higher than before, only to feel himself falling back once again.

"No use," exclaimed the voice, "I can't do it. But just wait until I'm a fully-grown wind and then I'll show you!"

"Oh!" cried Monkey. "Oh, now I understand! You are some sort of a wind—who have been pushing me about so."

"Of course I am," came the reply. "All of us are. We're the windles that come from the windle-ways and we were bound upward to play in the leaves of the great tree and make them spin when you came tumbling down on our heads."

"And now we can't get you out of the way," cried the others.

"But please, please—you mustn't blame me entirely," protested Monkey. "For mostly it was Shadow-Sho's doings." And he told them how that roguish fellow had got him to loosen his tail.

"And when he had related that part of it all the windles shook so with laughter that Monkey was jiggled up and down like jelly on a saucer.

"Still, I suppose you would like to go to the bottom of the well just the

same," said the most talkative windle, after the mirth had subsided.

"Of course I would," answered Monkey; "it's what I'm supposed to do."

"That being the way of it," said the other, "what say all of you if we give up going to the great tree today and escort Monkey instead?"

"Agreed! Agreed!" chorused the windles.

"Altogether, then," commanded their spokesman. "Draw in your breaths—every one of you!"

And though, of course, Monkey could not see them, he could distinctly hear the soft murmur they made. And as the sound fell upon his ears he felt himself gently sinking toward the bottom of the deep, deep well. He was being carried downward on the breath of the winds!

"That was an adventure!" he cried, when he finally came to a stop on the floor of the well. "How many of you winds did it take to ride me?"

"There were four of us," answered the talkative one, "only we are not winds. We are only windles; that is to say, just wee-winds. It is not until after a windle has learned how to sing, and to play tunes in the trees or whistle over the house-tops that he gets to be a sure-enough wind."

"But where do you come from in the very first place?" asked Monkey. "From right here at the bottom of the well?"

"Oh, no, indeed. We come from the cave—the cave that is back of you."

And looking over his shoulder Monkey found himself gazing into the twilight-gloom of a great room.

"Step right inside," invited the friendly windle. So Monkey did and, led by him and his fellows (whose breaths touched him as they talked), he advanced into the depths of the cave.

Now while Monkey could not see a single one of the windles, he was beginning to tell one from the other because of the difference in their voices. There was one that possessed a quite-round-voice, one that spoke with a big-wide-voice, another that had a high-shrill-voice, and a fourth that used a slow-deep-voice. So Monkey soon got to calling them by these names. Only "for short" he called them Round, Wide, Shril, and Deep. And though you may think these rather odd names for four windles—as indeed they were—it was most helpful to the conversation to have them.

"Up there, just ahead, is where the cave divides into five parts," said Wide, as he pointed (at least Monkey supposed he pointed) into the deeper gloom.

"It's where we windles come from," explained Shril.

"The whole four of us and our kind," added Deep.

"Just wait until I go back and fetch some light," put in Wide. As he said that, Monkey felt him brush past his nose. And soon he returned, pushing some of the light from the

bottom of the well ahead of him as he came.

"That's better," exclaimed Deep. "Now Monkey will be able to see the windle-ways. There they are, over across from us."

Sure enough, there in the back of the big cavern were five openings. Four of them were quite square in shape but the one at the extreme right was as round as a polka dot from Diggeldy Dan's suit. Over each opening was a name.

Now the letters above the square openings read: "North, East, South and West." But over the round hole there was merely the initials "E-W-W."

"It's where the different kinds of windles come from," instructed Deep. "The first opening—"

"Oh, I know, I know!" interrupted Monkey. "Don't tell me. Just see if I can't guess. Why, it's easy as pie. The North-windles come out of that hole over there, the East ones come out of the next, and so on. Only—only—"

And here Monkey began to flounder, for he was at something of a loss to explain the E-W-W. But he did not hesitate for long.

"Of course," he cried, "it means the east-west-windles!"

"But with that, the four voices ran off into laughter.

"Who ever heard of such a windle!" cried Round, holding his sides. Or, at any rate, the abashed Monkey guessed that he was holding them.

"East - west - west - wind, indeed!" roared Deep as he too (no doubt) rocked back and forth with merriment.

"But—but what do the letters mean, then?" pleaded Monkey in his very meekest tones.

"Why, Every-Which-Way, of course," answered Wide.

"The wha—the which what?" puzzled Monkey.

"The Every-Which-Way kind," repeated Wide. "The round-and-round windles that, once they grow up, get to be round-and-round winds. The over-and-under windles, and the around-the-corner, under-the-fence, and smack-through-the-crack ones. They are the kind that come through there—the ones that get to be the very best whistlers and who travel faster than all the rest put together."

"Come closer and you'll see why they're bound to be Every-Which-Way just the moment they appear," answered Shril.

With that Monkey went up to the mouth of the opening. Wide pushed the light nearer and, peering inside, the visitor could see that the inner part was as wavy and as twisted as the sides of a corkscrew.

"It's coming through there at the very first that makes the Which-Way windles so very, very which-way," said Deep.

"And so every," added Wide.

"Yes," agreed Deep, "and so every."

"They are the strongest of all the windles," said Shril. "Even when they are just windles and before they have

ever gone up to practice in the great tree they can lift things as high as anything."

"Oh, much higher," put in Deep. "Yes, much higher," added Wide. "And how they do race. I saw them coming out once and they went so fast that—look out!" he suddenly shouted. "Here they come now! Back here into the corner with you, Monkey!"

But, alack! that inquisitive fellow had by this time put his whole head into the hole that was marked like a corkscrew. Even as Wide cried his warning, the curious one felt himself lifted and borne away as if on the crest of a wave. In a second he had been hustled across the width of the cave and carried to the bottom of the well. And then, before he could so much as protest, he felt himself spinning about like a pin wheel at the tip of a stick.

"Whiz!" sounded something, and a queer brown mass went scooting upward with the speed of a skyrocket. Monkey wondered what it was. Then he suddenly realized that it was himself! And a moment later he had been fairly shot from the mouth of the windle-well and so found himself sitting upright in the soft, white sand, scarcely a rod from the foot of the great tree with the dancing leaves.

Buds

My snowshoes carry me over the drifted fields. The snow is deep, and I find myself high upon the drifts under the low branches of the maples and birches. Their twigs are full of little brown buds. All winter long the buds have clung there, waiting patiently for spring. They are leaf and flower buds, snugly wrapped in layers and layers of shining brown scales. When the first warm days come, the sap in the tree roots and trunks will creep upward into the branches and buds. The buds will swell, till their light brown jackets burst open. The red maple buds will shake out gay red and yellow flowers like tiny banners. The honey bees will find them and will hurry to gather pollen to feed the little bees in the hives at home. The birch buds will unfold tiny heart-shaped leaves of delicate green, to make a cool summer shade in the woods. Winter buds are interesting things.

How to Read Japanese Books

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When we begin to read, we look at the first pages of the book. But then, the children of Japan read with quite a different plan. They turn the pages backward—so. To read the stories as they go. For all the books in far Japan are printed with the backward plan.

THE HOME FORUM

Irving in Dresden

Dresden, March 7, 1923.

My dear Sister:

My winter in Dresden has been extremely agreeable. I have become quite at home among the good people, and am invited to everything that is going on in the world of fashion and gaiety. The old court has particularly pleased me from its still old fashioned formalities, and backward ceremonies. I have been treated uniformly with the most marked attention by all the members of the royal family, and am in great favor with the old queen. There have been for instance, several court balls given by the royal family. At those given by the king, the common people are admitted as spectators, and rows of seats are erected for them on each side of the great saloon in which the company dance. Here then you see the nobility and visitors of the court, in full court dress, dancing in the centre of the saloon, while on each side are long banks of burly faces wedged together, men, women, and children, and gazing and curtseying as at a theatre. As the court dances are not always the most dignified, one would think this opportunity of seeing royalty cutting capers, would be enough to destroy the illusion with which it is surrounded. There is one romping dance called "the Grandfather," something in the style of Sir Roger de Coverly, which generally winds up the ball, and of which the princes and princesses are extremely fond. In this I have seen the courtiers of all ages capering up and down the saloons to the infinite amusement of the populace, and in conformity to the vagaries of the dance, I have been obliged to romp about with one of the princesses as if she had been a boarding school girl.

I wish I could give you a good account of my literary labors, but I have nothing to report. I am merely seeing and hearing, and my mind seems in too crowded and confused a state to produce any thing. I am getting very familiar with the German language, and there is a lady here who is so kind as to give me lessons every day in Italian (Mrs. Foster), which language I had nearly forgotten, but which I am fast regaining. Another lady is superintending my French (Miss Emily Foster), so that I am not acquiring ideas, I am at least acquiring a variety of modes of expressing them when they do come. "Life and Letters of Washington Irving," Pierre M. Irving.

Our Writings

Our writings are like so many dishes, our readers, our guests, our books, like beauty—that which one admires another rejects; so we are approved as men's fancies are inclined.—Burton.

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"Cease From Such Utterances"

ON pages 204 and 205 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read: "The belief that God lives in matter is pantheistic. The error, which says that Soul is in body, Mind is in matter, and good is in evil, must unseat it and cease from such utterances; else God will continue to be hidden from humanity, and mortals will sin without knowing that they are sinning, will learn on matter instead of Spirit, stumble with lameness, drop with drunkenness, consume with disease, all because of their blindness, their false sense concerning God and man."

Here is a definite, specific statement to the effect that in order to destroy the error which claims that evil is a real entity, it is essential not only that we must "cease from such utterances" or cease from acknowledging the reality of evil, but we must go farther than that and unseat it and repudiate any statement of, or belief in, the reality of evil.

To the young student of Christian Science who may be endeavoring to overcome one of the myriad forms of belief in disease, this may seem a difficult task; but obedience to this injunction becomes easier as one progresses in the understanding of the teaching of Christian Science, and the Science of true being. After all, it is only natural that in order to experience the benefit of true health, the truth about God and man should be acknowledged in face of any seeming evidence to the contrary produced by the material senses. Whatever discordant condition the material senses may be manifesting to turn right away from this false evidence and "unseat it" is not so difficult as it might seem, in face of the altogether unreliable nature of the evidence of these senses.

In thus turning away from the false, material evidence, are we not simply obeying the admonition contained in the Scriptures, "In all thy ways acknowledge him." It is evident that to talk of disease as a real power to be feared or submitted to, is not acknowledging God, and when it is seen that it is that which cometh out of a man, not that which entereth in, that definition, it will be realized that it is absolutely necessary to set a guard on our thoughts, and to see that every false claim or belief in a power apart from God is promptly denied a resting place, and instead the truth about God and man is uttered.

Should anyone be struggling with a belief of sickness, one of the first and most important steps to take toward eliminating the discordant condition, therefore, is to mentally unseat it, to see and acknowledge only what is really true about man. This may mean that, though apparently bound by the painful beliefs of material sense, one must turn away from the error, and declare the unchangeable perfection of the image and likeness of God, the man of God's creating, "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever," and this whole-hearted acknowledgment of God as revealed in man, will, if persistently adhered to, prove the utter powerlessness of evil.

The story of Daniel in the den of lions illustrates very powerfully the result of the faithful acknowledgment of God in every circumstance. Daniel was forbidden to pray to his God, the penalty for disobedience to this law being that he was to be thrown into the lions' den. Had Daniel obeyed this law and abstained from his usual custom of praying to God, he would not have been obeying the injunction to acknowledge God in all his ways, and would have given power to the belief that good is in evil, by obeying an evil law to achieve what he considered a good end—his own protection. From the time Daniel first heard of this unjust law it is evident that he must persistently have declared that there was no other power but God, good, and he must have silenced any utterance of the error which would have tried to persuade him that by acknowledging God in all his ways, he would lose his life. The result of his steadfast understanding that God was his life, and that nothing could make him acknowledge evil instead of good, was that he was able to come unscathed out of the den of lions, proving triumphantly the freedom from danger which accompanies right thinking and right acting.

So also in the many cases on record in the Bible, of the healing of sin and sickness and the raising of the dead, the first step toward the destruction of the particular phase of error that had to be overcome was the mental denial of the reality of evil and the joyful affirmation of the allness of God, good. The raising of Lazarus from the belief of death would not have been accomplished had the Master not refused to admit that Lazarus had died, and in this way ceased from uttering the belief that life is in matter, and he showed further the necessity of doing more than this, and to literally "unseat it" in declaring the truth that Lazarus was not dead. Then followed his prayer of grateful thanks to the Father, which may be taken as a joyous recognition of the eternal fact that in acknowledging God in all his ways, in ceasing to utter the lies of material sense, and in unseating these lies, Jesus was proving for all time the oneness of God and man, proving, that is to say, that Principle and its idea cannot be separated by any belief of death.

Jesus never found it necessary to acknowledge evil as a power before he proceeded to destroy it, and his wonderful work was accomplished

only by steadfastly acknowledging God in all his ways, and in giving utterance to truth in every instance where evil was claiming to exist. In this he was the Wayshower for all humanity, and in "Unity of Good," page 17, Mrs. Eddy writes: "A right apprehension of the wonderful utterances of him who 'spoke as never man spake,' would despoil error of its borrowed plumes, and transform the universe into a home of marvellous light, a consummation devoutly to be wished."

best of all is in Franconia, high above the little Ham Branch interval, on the forest-clad slopes of Kinsman. A single road runs up the interval, into a region of abandoned clearings. The great west wall of Kinsman, rearing to its saddle-back twin summits more than four thousand feet aloft, is uncompromising and discourages human conceit. There is a rugged wilderness here, our Berkshire land knows nothing of, and a tax on the breath in climbing for which we have no adequate preparation.

She was christened Radagunde. "I don't care much about the present-day fashion of tampering with servant's names; it seems to me that if you take away the names of members of the human society, you rob them of a part of their personality. Still, I confess Radagunde is rather a mouthful."

When the young girl was announced, my mother did not send me out of the room; this may have been because she forgot to do so (for it was a charming characteristic of hers that she mingled

The Beauty of Dublin

Dublin looks eastward upon the sea—a shallow sea, blue like all the seas of Ireland, yet not with the deep blue-green of the Atlantic; pale rather, and sparkling in its lighter-toned expanses, easily passing into greys and silvers. The mountains which border it, facing the sun of morning, tend to the same lovely faintness, seen through a transverse mist of sunlight; but they are more



"The Log," by Hamilton MacKenzie

Reproduced by permission of the artist

All the Air Around

around
Was filled with busy strokes and ringing of clean sound.

And now and again a crack and a slow bending to tell
When a tree heavily tottered and swift with a crash fell.

I smelt the woody smell of smoke from the fire, now
Beginning to spurt from frayed bracken and torn bough.

In the lee of a drift, fed from our long morning toil

I lopped the twigs from a fresh-cut pole and tossed it aside
To the stakes heaped beyond me, and made a plunging stride.

And gathered twines of bramble and dead hazel sticks
And a faggot of twisted thorn with snow lumped in the pricks.
And piled the smoulder high.

—Laurence Binyon.

The Hilltop Pasture

It is good now and then to hobnob with the clouds, to be intimate with the sky. "The world is too much with us" down below; every house and tree is taller than we are, and discourages the upward glance. But here in the hilltop pasture nothing is higher than the vision save the blue zenith and the white fottles of the clouds. Climbing over the tumbled wall, to be sure, the grass-line is above your eye; and over it, but not resting upon it, is a great Denali of a cumulus. It is not resting upon the pasture ridge, because the imagination senses with the acuteness of a stereoscope the great drop of space between, and feels the thrill of aerial perspective. Your feet hasten to the summit, and once upon it, your hat comes off, while the mountain wind lifts through your hair and you feel yourself at the apex and zenith of the universe. Far below lie the blue eyes of Twin Lakes, and beyond them rises the beautiful dome of the Taccon, ethereal blue in colour, yet solid and eternal. Lift your face ever so little, and the green world begins to fall from sight, the great cloud-ships, sailing in the summer sky, begin to be the one thing prominent. How softly they billow as they ride! How exquisite they are with curve and shadow and puffs of silver light! Even as you watch, one sweeps across the sun, and trails a shadow anchor over the pasture, over your feet. You almost hold your breath as it passes, for it seems in some subtle way as if the cloud had touched you, had spoken you on its passage.

From this upland pasture you may watch "the golden light of afternoon" withdraw from the valleys, like the receding waters of a flood, and the amethyst shadows creep up the eastern hills. You may watch the cloud-ships come to anchor over the Catskills in the west, and transform themselves into Himalayas, snow-capped, rose-crowned. And, as you descend at last through the cow paths and logging roads to the valley, it will be breathless twilight in the hemlocks, and a wood thrush will sing of the evening mysteries.

But the upland pasture that I love

ration. No railroad whistle can here reach our ears. Creatures wilder than deer may cross this clearing. And the air of it is filled with the pungent fragrance of the northern balsams.

The way to this pasture lies through a lower pasture behind the tiny farmhouse by the road. It is a steep way, past a running brook and through a sugar grove where the sugar house of rough boards stands surrounded by huge woodpiles against next year's "billion" down. At the head of the grove, after an acre or two more of clearing, the path suddenly starts upward at a sharp angle, and for a quarter of a mile goes through a dense forest of young spruces and balsams so dense that scarce a leaf of undergrowth is visible on the brown needles. It emerges from the evergreens as suddenly as it entered them, and you find yourself on a plateau pasture five or six acres in extent, once regular in shape but now broken into tiny bays and inlets all along the edges by the invasion of the forest, by jetties and capes of trees. And out beyond each cape and peninsula are reefs and islands of young balsams, anywhere from six inches to twenty feet high, rich in colour, perfect in shape, incomparable in fragrance. The pasture, in a few years, would be quite overrun, obliterated, were it not for the cattle. They cannot quite fight back the invasion, but they can hold it in check. None of them is visible, perhaps, as you enter this mountain glade, but you hear the sweet tinkle of a bell, and presently around a cape of trees, comes a Jersey, head down, bell jingling, to lift her soft eyes and look at you.

All day long in this pasture the Peabodys, or white-throated sparrows, sing their guttural call; out in the sunlight or in the cool woods above the cow-bells tinkle drowsily. All day long the great north peak looks down upon you from the east, and you look down, in turn, upon the world to the west—or so much of it as you can glimpse through the vista of the steep trail in the evergreens. Looking westward, if you raise your eyes, you see the pointed fir cutting sharp against the sky, the sentinels of the pasture. It is at the sunset hour in June that we love the pasture best, for it was at such an hour that we discovered it many years ago. The sun may have dropped behind Flagstaff Hill when we leave the valley, and the cows have descended to stand lowing behind the barn, but our ascent is as rapid as the sun's declension, and we reach the upland in time to find the west taking fire, flaming into gold.—Walter Pritchard Eaton, "Green Trails and Upland Pastures."

The New Maid

My dear mamma awaited the arrival of the new maid not indeed with a blind confidence, for that was not her way, but certainly not without a favorable presentiment which she was at no pains to conceal. Whence did this arise? It was because she was told that she was a respectable girl, the daughter of honest countryfolk, and that she had been trained in household work by an old maiden lady who belonged to a family of soldiers and magistrates in the provinces; "What is she called?" asked my father.

"She can be called what you like,"

a certain thoughtlessness with the most watchful prudence) or because she thought there was no objection to my taking part in an innocent domestic interview. Radagunde stumped in with big, loud strides. She planted herself in the middle of the drawing-room and stood bolt upright, motionless and mute, her hands folded over her apron, half scared, half defiant. She was very young, little more than a child. She had a florid complexion, and she was neither fair nor dark, neither plain nor good-looking. There was a simple, yet wide-awake look about her which afforded an amusing contrast. She was dressed like the humblest little country girl of her district, but yet not without a certain splendor; her hair was gathered up beneath a lace cap with a great flat top to it, her shoulders were covered with a flower-patterned scarlet shawl. She was very serious and very comic. She took my fancy right away, and I noticed that my parents were not displeased with her. My mother asked her if she could sew. She replied, "Yes, madam." "Cook?" "Yes, madam." "Iron?" "Yes, madam." "Turn out a room?" "Yes, madam." "Do mending?" "Yes, madam."

If my mother had asked her whether she could forge cannon, build cathedrals, compose poems, rule nations, she would still have replied, "Yes, madam," because obviously she said "yes" without any regard to the meaning of the questions asked her, out of pure politeness, because she thought it was the proper thing, and because her parents had taught her that it was not good manners to say "no" to your superiors.

But my mother made no further inquiries regarding the qualifications of the little village maiden. She told her gently but firmly that she required her to be neat in appearance and always to be well conducted, promised to write to her as soon as she had come to a decision, and dismissed her with the faintest suspicion of a smile.

The Art of Art

The art of art, the glory of expression and the sunshine of the light of letters, is simplicity. Nothing is better than simplicity—nothing can make up for excess, or for the lack of definiteness. To carry on the heavy of impulse and pierce intellectual depths, and give all subjects their articulations, are powers neither common nor very uncommon. But to speak in literature with the perfect rectitude and insouciance of the movements of animals, and the unimpairableness of the sentiment of trees in the woods and grass by the roadside, is the flawless triumph of art. If you have look'd on him who has achieved it you have look'd on one of the makers of the artists of all nations and times.—Walt Whitman.

beautiful still when shadow deepens them into the full purples and greens and browns of evening. This mountain mass, which makes up the whole county of Wicklow, is the southern boundary of Dublin; and a low spur of rock, thrust eastward from the hills into the sea and continued across a deep narrow sound by the rocky island of Balke, makes the southern arm of the bay. Dunlary (known as Kingstown since the day when George IV landed here, . . .) offers its deep water harbor on the inner edge of this promontory; and from that point a circling sweep of low featureless shore curves northward for a matter of fourteen miles, till it meets the narrow sandy neck of the Howth peninsula. Howth itself is a landmark of extraordinary interest. All to the west of Dublin, and all to the north, is a plain stretching away westward almost dead level to the Shannon, and north with very slight undulations to the Carlingford range of hills. But here, on the northern limit of the bay, is flung down this detached block of mountain—for it cliff and rock and heather and bold outline can make a mountain. Howth surely is one, though barely half a thousand feet in height; and, rising abruptly from sea and plain, it dominates the whole landscape.

Thus it happens that the citizens of Dublin have within easy command a greater variety of beautiful country than is known to me near any other town. Inland, even if the broad pastures fill us with regret for a vanished population, . . . yet there is the Liffey, a river of beauty incredible to those who see only the foul ditch with its paltry flow of water between the quays. Northward, Howth is easily reached; and from it you look across the bay to Dublin, sheltered under the rounded bulk of mountains, to the south of which there springs from off their long slopes the lovely line of those Wicklow Hills, in English speech called The Sugar Loaves, but in Irish Slieve Cualann. From greater peak to lesser peak you follow these delicate shapes, profiled against the sky, till the long serrated mass of Bray Head, dropping steeply down into the sea, carries the eye to a conclusion so perfect that, like some Italian landscapes, it suggests the thought of a deliberate artist.

Even by night, when the hills are hidden from the shore facing Dublin enjoys a noble spectacle in the long curving line of lights—a sweep of twelve miles—which fringe the dim water. But for the beauty of all beauties near Dublin, I would bring any lover of landscape—by choice, on a clear day after rain, while clouds and their shadows drifted from west to east over a sunlit plain—up on to those mountains which give a romantic vista to every southward leading street in the city. Even in winter it is glorious to see from there how "The sounding city, rich and warm, Smoulders and glitters in the plain."

But in summer, or still better, in spring, is the time to view central Ireland spread out immeasurably in green fields, with little wooded eminences conspicuous here and there among them. And on a lucky day, beyond that glimmering plain, whose greenness in the far distance seems to grow translucent, you shall see sixty miles away on the northern horizon the exquisite outline of the

Mourne Mountains defined in purest blue, from Slieve Gullion, standing inland and apart to where Slieve Donard plunges his roots into the sea—"The Fair Hills of Ireland," Stephen Gwynn.

In the Grass

O to lie in long grasses!
O to dream of the plain!
Where the west wind sings as it passes

A weird and unceasing refrain;
Where the rank grass wallows and tosses.

And the plains' ring dazzles the eye;
Where hardly a silver cloud bosses
The flashing steel arch of the sky.

To watch the gay gulls as they flutter
Like snowflakes and fall down the sky.
To swoop in the depths of the hollows,
Where the crow's-foot tosses away;
And gnats in the lee of the thistles
Are swirling like waiters in glee
To the harsh, shrill, break of the crickets

And the song of the lark and the bee.
O far-off plains of my west land!
O lands of winds and the free.

To your meadows in dreaming I fly
To plunge in the depths of your grasses,
To bask in the light of your sky!
—Hamlin Garland.

The Best Will Take Most Polish

In the handful of shingle which you gather from the sea-beach, which the indiscriminate sea, with equality of fraternal foam, has only educated to be, every one, round, you will see little difference between the noble and mean stones. But the jeweller's trenchant education of them will tell you another story. Even the meanest will be better for it, but the noblest so much better that you can class the two together no more. The fair veins and colours are all clear now, and so stern is nature's intent regarding this, that not only will the polish show which is best, but the best will take most polish. You shall not merely see they have more virtue than the others, but see that more of virtue more clearly; and the less virtue there is, the more dimly you shall see what there is of it.—John Ruskin.

Old and New

All that is old is not therefore necessarily excellent; all that is new is not despicable on that account alone. Let what is really meritorious be pronounced so by the candid judge after due investigation; blockheads alone are influenced by the opinion of others.—Hindu Drama.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1921

EDITORIALS

Mr. Lloyd George and the British Labor Party

WHATEVER else may be said of Mr. Lloyd George, he is certainly never monotonous. For the last fifteen years he has been continuously in office and continuously in the limelight. The "people's budget," national insurance, land reform, all in turn were storm centers, and then, with the coming of the war, Mr. Lloyd George was ever found in the very forefront of all its tremendous activities. The British Prime Minister has never allowed himself to settle on the lees. Just when his opponents would be declaring that he was losing his grasp, settling into a groove, and becoming stale, he would, by some new and generally totally unexpected orientation of policy, change the whole outlook, rekindle waning enthusiasms, and set out, once again, like a giant refreshed, as leader of a new quest.

In all this, Mr. Lloyd George has shown himself to be what he undoubtedly is, an opportunist. The British Premier, however, is no ordinary opportunist. There is nothing petty about the opportunism of Mr. Lloyd George. It is often calculated, to the point of cynicism, as, for instance, in the matter of the recent trade agreement with Soviet Russia, but it generally has some big purpose in view. It cannot be, however, and is not, immune from the dangers which beset all opportunism. At any moment, it may overreach itself. Beset with difficulties, the opportunist ever tends to restrict his view, to extend his calculations to ever fewer moves ahead, and to be more and more satisfied with meeting the first want.

It is just this last phase which appears to be so much in evidence in the attitude which Mr. Lloyd George has taken up, within the past few days, in regard to the British Labor Party. Those who have made any study of British politics, in recent years, can scarcely have avoided the conviction that a new alignment of parties is inevitable, sooner or later. But no one who has given due weight to the almost proverbial common sense of the British workman would be inclined to admit the accuracy of the picture drawn by Mr. Lloyd George at the 1920 Club, in London, of the coming struggle between the British Labor Party and the parties standing for the maintenance of the present established order. There is no doubt at all that the British Labor Party shows an admixture of "wild men," and that these wild men, as is always the case, do most of the talking and control most of the writing. But, in view of the record of British Labor during the war, and since the war for that matter, it is manifestly not fair logic or fair anything else to take the utterances of extremism, and father them on to the party as a whole. Yet this is exactly what Mr. Lloyd George did, in London, the other day. No one knows better than does the British Prime Minister that the so-called Labor press in Great Britain does not express the views of the majority of the Labor Party. The British workman takes and swears by what paper he pleases, and, in the vast majority of cases, that paper is not a Labor paper. No purely Labor paper in England has ever paid for itself for long, if it has ever done so at all. Yet when Mr. Lloyd George finds one of these papers making the statement that "no reform, no mere nominal preservation, or even advance of money wages in any particular industry or locality will ultimately affect the issue," but that the only way out is the overthrow of capitalism, he does not hesitate to use it as a text for denouncing the whole Labor Party as revolutionary and Bolshevistic.

In so many words, the British Premier denounced the Labor Party, which includes such men as Mr. Thomas, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Hodges, to mention only a few at random, as standing for "the destruction of private property, the conversion of the whole means of production into a great state machine." He likened its menace to the German menace in 1914, which no one suspected until it burst full blast upon the world, and he urged that, just as France and Great Britain, enemies as they formerly had been for centuries, had been drawn, by a common danger, into proclaiming an entente, so Liberals and Conservatives, who had stood in opposite camps for 300 years, should unite against this new party that had arisen "with new purposes of a most subversive character."

Mr. Lloyd George had to admit that the Labor Party obviously included a large number of men who did not hold subversive views, but, on the contrary, very statesmanlike and constructive views. With his usual resource, however, he forestalled this objection by insisting that such men were entirely at the mercy of the extremists. "In this new army," he insisted, "it is the corporals who lead, and the Labor leaders who do exactly as they are told."

Now the purpose of Mr. Lloyd George is obvious. He made, and makes no secret of it. The government of the country, he insists, is impossible without a coalition. The only alternative to a coalition is a Labor government, and a Labor government means a Socialist government, with Socialists in the signal box "pulling the difficult, dangerous levers of trade, credit, industry, and commerce." There can be little doubt that Mr. Lloyd George's call to arms will be effective, to a certain extent. There is a tremendous disposition in Great Britain, as in many other countries, to "close the ranks against Socialism," but it is already becoming evident that even amongst the strongest Conservatives there is a disposition to regard Mr. Lloyd George's picture as exaggerated. The fact of the matter is that the Labor Party has been a great political institution in Great Britain too long, and, in spite of many failures, has earned for itself too much respect to allow of any such ostracism as Mr. Lloyd George's attitude would seem to demand. Nevertheless there is method in Mr. Lloyd George's madness, for is not Mr. Lloyd George an opportunist?

Capitalizing Premiums

QUESTIONS of capitalization by public service corporations, that directly affect the rates charged to consumers, have been threshed out in the Massachusetts Legislature, to which the lighting companies of the State appealed for permission to capitalize \$34,000,000 in premiums. The case is but one of the signs taken to indicate that the time is coming, if it has not already come, when the commonly accepted practice of "charging all the traffic will bear," as exercised by private competitive business, cannot fairly be tolerated where a public monopoly is enjoyed.

It has been an accepted practice for people engaged in business to compete, and be permitted to make whatever profit they could. But since competition, especially in public service companies, has gradually approached the vanishing point, this natural balance as to prices has been automatically lifted until conditions have become quite changed.

A study of the conditions leading up to the effort of the Boston Edison Company to capitalize its \$17,000,000 in premiums develops the conviction that it is time for an understanding, especially an understanding of premiums and their relation to the consumer, as well as to the company. While the matter of premiums is a little different from that of the ordinary surplus, the two are very closely related so far as the consumer is concerned. The premium is the difference between the \$100 par value of the stock and the price at which additional stock has been sold. The reason for the willingness of investors to pay a "premium" is said to be the high rate of interest. One representative brought out the point when he said that "the gas and electric companies would never have collected millions of dollars in premiums except for the excessive dividends, and since these dividends have gone into surplus, the premiums were simply surplus under another name." "All the laws of the Commonwealth," he declared, "forbid the capitalization of such surplus."

Unquestionably a fair solution to the problem is offered in the resolution passed by the House of Representatives and now before the Senate asking that the whole question be referred to the State Public Utilities Commission for study and recommendation. This resolution recognizes the public's as well as the company's interest, and places upon the commission the responsibility of considering the matter of finance from the standpoint of the effect on rates, and in the manner best calculated "to promote the public interest."

Such an investigation may shed further light on this question of public policy, which is thus far unsettled. In Massachusetts, the laws, since 1873, have generally opposed the capitalization of surplus or premium by such companies. Some other states allow it, as shown by the various stock dividends that are estimated to represent about a billion dollars for the period since March 8, 1920, the date of the United States Supreme Court decision on the tax question. While the Supreme Court ruling was on the tax phase of the subject, the point of public interest is the relationship between profits and the rates charged. Whenever millions of dollars are accumulated as surplus or premium, or under any other guise in book-keeping, over and above a fair dividend and other expenses of every kind, there is, on the part of the public which pays the bill, a feeling that possibly too much has been charged for services, also that it should have a share in the extra profits, instead of the company being the sole beneficiary. Both premiums and surpluses may be traced from the rates charged consumers. The first excess was made possible because the rates charged were sufficient to permit attractive dividends to be paid. In the case of surpluses, they are simply excess money obtained more directly from the rates; some companies call them "savings," but obviously they are "saved" only after they are exacted from the consumer.

Sufficient warrant for a thorough investigation is found in the letter from Mayor Peters of Boston protesting against passage of the bill, in behalf of himself and the City Council. He writes that the measure "involves the serious danger of over-capitalization, and the attempt to exact an excessive return from the public."

Much criticism has been aroused by the emissaries of the companies resorting to the Legislature for permission to capitalize the \$34,000,000 in premiums, instead of going to the Public Utilities Commission, which is in a far better position to decide this question fairly and comprehensively. The voice of the consumer is heard demanding this procedure.

The Open-Eyed John Burroughs

IT MAY be trite to say that a man is known by the friends he makes, yet nobody can appreciate the character and quality of John Burroughs in any other way so readily as by taking account of the men he knew as friends. There were the friends of the old New England coterie, Emerson, Dr. Holmes, Hawthorne, and James Russell Lowell. There was Walt Whitman, with whom he used to tramp the streets and sit talking with on the steps of the Capitol, or have breakfast with Sunday mornings, while both were in Washington, helping out, in the days of the Civil War. Then there were Theodore Roosevelt and John Muir, who made common cause with him against the "nature fakers," as they called them, while Mr. Roosevelt was in the White House. And then, in these recent years, there have been Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford, and Hudson Maxim and Harvey Firestone, the friends with whom he has been accustomed to get out into the open of the woods and farm country "up-state" in New York, for one of those famous "juvenile" parties, whereat these four men, each distinguished for a highly specialized interest, all enjoyed being boys together, playing games and performing stunts just for the fun of it.

It might almost be said of John Burroughs that friends and friendships made up his whole life. Yet in this sort of relationship he counted not merely the members of the human family. There were all the things that go to make up the great world of outdoors as well. Dumb creatures of every sort, even the most infinitesimal of living forms, had the same attention and sympathy from

him that was always so freely given to humankind. It was so again with trees and shrubs and wild flowers, hills and plains, clouds and sunshine. He loved them all. He never wearied of observing them, studying them, thinking and talking about them, or talking to them so far as intercourse was possible. This love and this interest were always first with John Burroughs. They made him a writer only secondarily. Friendship was his first means of expression. Writing came afterward. He wrote of his friendships at those times when he could not be actively experiencing them. And perhaps it was because his friendships with the life of the great outdoors were the more obscure and the less popularly comprehensible, that he wrote most of them. He interpreted them to thousands whom circumstances had denied this close intimacy with them that he enjoyed. Thus he went on, through his writings, making friends of a myriad of readers who could not hope to know him personally. That he was not merely a naturalist, is made clear by his splendid study of his friend Walt Whitman and his early literary imitations of Emerson and others. He wrote out of the wealth of his own interests. He always said that he wrote to please himself. He had no thought for the popular thing. That first book, "Wake-Robin," was the product of those tedious hours, in the Washington of war times, when he sat all day long guarding a huge iron vault, in the United States Treasury, and began writing of the birds as the next best thing to being able to see and hear them. Those who have loved John Burroughs—and their name is legion—will be apt to think of him as his friend, Henry Ford, so well expressed it: He was alive and his eyes were open. They are like also to agree with Mr. Ford that "there will be birds where John Burroughs is—birds and great trees."

British Independent Labor Party and Bolshevism

THE very decisive rejection of Bolshevism by the Independent Labor Party in Great Britain, at its recent annual conference in Southampton, must be accounted an event of quite unusual significance. No one who knows anything of British Labor would contend that the Independent Labor Party is, in any way, representative of British Labor. But this fact only adds to the importance of the recent decision. The Independent Labor Party is undoubtedly the "left wing" of the Labor Party. It is frankly Socialistic. Its sympathies are decidedly international, in the accepted Socialistic sense of that word, and, during the war, under the leadership of such men as Ramsay MacDonald, it was strongly identified with pacifism.

Toward Russia, up to the time that Nicholas Lenine sent broadcast his famous "terms of affiliation" with the Third or Moscow International last year, the Independent Labor Party had been full of sympathy and loud in its demand for a recognition of the Soviet Republic. Confronted, however, with the Lenine demand for complete submission to the leadership of Moscow, for organized revolution, and for the repudiation of all Socialists refusing to subscribe to these conditions, the Independent Labor Party called a halt, and dispatched two delegates to Moscow to make sure that there was no mistake as to the meaning of the Lenine dispatch. These delegates, on their return, reported that there was no mistake, that Moscow was quite unbending and unalterable in its decision that all workers who joined the Third International "should prepare, not for an easy parliamentary victory, but for a victory by heavy civil war."

On receipt of this statement Ramsay MacDonald declared at once that "the Independent Labor Party and the Third International are oil and water, and will not mix." Nevertheless, there was a considerable and very energetic section of the party strongly in favor of subscribing to Moscow's demands, and those in touch with the situation recognized that a great effort would be made to sway the voting in favor of Moscow at the annual conference of the party. From the first, however, it was evident at Southampton that the extremists had no chance. Ramsay MacDonald and others came out definitely as entirely opposed to force in any circumstances, insisting that revolution only gave rise to "a vicious circle movement of counter-revolution and more revolution until the nation's life was put back ten generations." Indeed, before the conference ended it had become clear that, as far as the Independent Labor Party was concerned, force of any kind was finally repudiated, and that the party stood committed to orderly "parliamentary and evolutionary action."

If this is the deliberate judgment of the Independent Labor Party, the official Labor Party is certainly no whit behind in its adherence to constitutional methods. It is harder than ever to see, in such circumstances, what becomes of Mr. Lloyd George's recent denunciation of British Labor as Bolshevist in spirit and subversive in aim and intent.

Cricket

THERE are two short periods, every year, in England, when the great national games of football and cricket compete together for public favor. In other words, the seasons of the winter and the summer game overlap by several weeks. Of course, the great official contests of the one are usually well out of the way before those of the other begin. But the small boy with the bat, in the spring, or the small boy with the football, in the autumn, is ever eager to forestall the season. In some parts of England there is, indeed, a kind of unwritten law about it. Thus, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the cricket season, as far as the scratch team on the vacant plot of ground is concerned, begins on the Friday before Easter, no matter how early or how late that day may happen to fall. But, for the most part, it is just about now that the great "change over" begins to be effected throughout the country, that scores begin to creep into the evening papers, that "Cricket Notes" begin to supplant "Football Notes," and the great county teams begin to make known their fixtures and arrangements for the coming season.

This year, cricket in England promises to come fully into its own again. During the war, it fell on evil days. County cricket was suspended, and most of the crick-

eters anywhere were at the front. But last year saw an almost complete rehabilitation of all the time-honored events.

In any case, the lean years of the war are but an incident in the long history of the game. For, although it may be true to say that cricket first became a national game at Hambledon, through the wonderful achievements and enthusiasms of the Hambledon Club, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, cricket, in some form or another, was probably well known and enthusiastically played in England long centuries before the Hambledon Club was ever thought of. Thus, did not the Saxons have a game called "creag" which was played with a bent wooden bat? And then, long before the Saxon days, cricket, or something like it, finds mention in books and documents dating back to times more ancient still. The playing of creag by the Saxons is, however, a definite landmark. Later on, it seems to have become so popular as to have been a source of considerable anxiety to the authorities, with the result that, in the reign of Edward III, creag was evidently included in a general denunciation of "useless games" which interfered seriously with the practice of archery.

Cricket, however, could not be suppressed. There is definite mention of its having been played in Surrey in the sixteenth century, and, by the middle of the seventeenth century, it had quite definitely gained its place as a national pastime. Thus, one indignant chronicler of those times denounces Maidstone as "a very prophane town," where he had seen "morrice dancing, cudgel playing, stool ball, crickets, and many other sports openly and publicly on the Lord's Day." Nevertheless, it is, of course, perfectly true to say that cricket first became a really national game toward the close of the eighteenth century, and that the cricket pitch of the Hambledon Club on Broad-Halfpenny Down was the "cradle" of English cricket. It was in the year 1750 that the Hambledon Club was formed by certain enthusiasts in and round about the little village of Hambledon, "five miles from anywhere" on the Hampshire downs, and the "Hambledon men" have an honored place in the history of cricket. David Harris, whose batting had to be seen to be believed, and William Beldham, the bowler, were great men in their day, as was also Richard Nyren, the landlord of the Bat and Ball, the little inn which still stands as it stood 200 years ago at the cross roads, on the way to the downs.

Editorial Notes

THE American Irish are living up to the reputation of the mother country for humor. All they apparently now demand is that the interloping Yankee shall get out. Then "The Star-Spangled Banner" may be exchanged for "God Save Ireland," and the Anglo-Saxon made at home in reservations. The trouble all comes, so "The Gaelic American" explains, from General Pershing and the officers of the American Union being Anglo-maniacs. The real American nation, it appears, consists of the country's naturalized citizens, which explains, of course, why to be an American you must be a Gael. But the Gael test seems to let in the Scotsman as well as the Irishman, which is a pity. Would it not be better if "The Gaelic American" changed its name to "The American," and defined Americans as Irish? But then that might lead to trouble with the O'Hearst or should it be MacHearst? However you look at these things they always end in another wrong to Ireland.

YEARS ago there was written an extremely popular ballad named "If I Were King." Today the kings are everywhere going out of business, and find themselves reversing the ballad. Thus a grandson of that mirror of court etiquette, Franz Joseph himself, is appearing in a Berlin cabaret, in his uniform as an admiral in the Austrian fleet. Last year he wrote a book in which he took the great curious public into his confidence as to the once imperial court, a dangerous proceeding in itself. Now he turns to the vaudeville stage for a living. It cannot fairly be said that the Hapsburgs, like the Bourbons, have learned nothing.

IN THE early stages of the last Administration, several large cities of the United States enjoyed the use of systems of pneumatic mail tubes which greatly facilitated the transmission of postal material. By means of these tubes much time and effort were saved. While they may not have carried all of the mail, on the whole the service which they gave was excellent, at least according to most of the post office employees, who speak from experience. But the last postmaster-general, apparently ignoring protests on every hand, discontinued the use of these tubes and went back to other means of transporting mail across the cities. The tubes, however, never have been removed, it is understood, and could readily be utilized again. It is quite probable that efforts will be made with this purpose in view. The resumption of such a service would doubtless prove helpful, not only to the public but also to the post office employees.

SENATOR BORAH touched a responsive chord when, at the Washington meeting to urge conferences on the reduction of armament, he referred to the growing restiveness of the American people under the heavy burden of taxation, and inquired whether relief was to come from "nibbling at" the 10 per cent of governmental expenditures devoted to departmental salaries and other expenses, or from "cutting savagely" into the 90 per cent provided for war. And he went to the nub of the problem when he asserted that curtailment of war expenditures was impossible unless naval competition were ended, and that the only way to end that competition was through international agreement.

Dogs from England are, it is reported, being extensively shipped to America, where there is a great demand for the best that can be obtained. Such a migration has the hearty good wishes of Englishmen, for there is nothing like a canine ambassador. A friendliness for dogs is a sturdy bond of union. It is not a case of Love me, love my dog; but rather, Love my dog and you know me. A native of India, visiting England, was asked what he admired most of sights that he had seen, and replied without hesitation, "Your sheep-dogs."